

THE TIMES

Election map, page 15; guide to the key constituencies, page 16

Clash on economy sets stage for polling day

In the eve of today's poll, the main political leaders clashed again yesterday over the seriousness of the economic crisis. Mr Heath spoke of Labour's cover-up operation and said only the Conservatives had the moral and political authority to call on Britain to

make the necessary sacrifices. Mr Wilson replied that Britain faced a grave crisis but was not heading for catastrophe; the situation was not as serious as last February. So confident is Mr Wilson of a working majority (Hugh Noyes writes) that he is plan-

ning his first Cabinet meeting, probably on Tuesday. It is understood that he will keep his present team, with the possible exception of Mr Mellish, the Chief Whip. Mr Thorpe, for the Liberals, yesterday repeated his call for a break-up of the two-party system.

Grave crisis but no catastrophe ahead, Mr Wilson says

David Wood Political Editor
About 40 million voters have the opportunity to go to the polls today to decide which party or combination of parties could bring the United Kingdom through the economic crisis that all leaders have agreed to meet. The campaign by threats. All the manifestos of the three main parties described the crisis as the most serious since 1945, or even 1931. All the principal party spokesmen were consistently held the same message.

"Once more", Mr Heath charged at his headquarters conference, "we see on the final day of the campaign new facts breaking out which show the truth. Labour's operation cover-up has been aimed to hide". Only the Conservative Party, would have the moral or political authority to call on Britain for the kind of sacrifices necessary to meet the peril. Mr Wilson retorted angrily within the hour that the Conservative Party are acting at the end of this campaign as though they are convinced that it is to their advantage to sell Britain short—"one of the bitterest accusations in all Mr Wilson's polemical range. "Britain faces a grave economic crisis", he conceded. "We have made this clear

through this election, throughout the election, and for many months before. But Britain is not heading for catastrophe. The situation is serious, but it is not as serious as it was last February. Mr Healey's economic prospects was almost sanguine. Asked what message he would give to the outside world, he said: "I would ask them to look at the objective facts published by the British Government, IMF (International Monetary Fund) or Common Market Commission. They do that, and that is why they have shown confidence in Britain over the past seven months. "Our balance of payments has been improving while the United States' one has been deteriorating. We have been maintaining

a fairly steady level in our balance of trade as a whole, but the non-oil deficit has been cut by half since the beginning of the year while the oil deficit has been increasing. On the balance of trade we are doing better, while many others are tending to do worse. On inflation, we are tending to do better while others—though not Germany—are doing worse." Output, he said, was the disappointing thing. It fell during the three-day week by 3 1/2 per cent and by the end of July, the latest figures, the fall had not been made up. Unemployment had been increasing in Britain, though not so fast as in Germany or the United States. But it was still too fast for his taste. "What is refreshing and encouraging to me," Mr Healey

added, "are the physical signs that foreigners looking at our situation—goomes and the like of both white and brown skins—are very impressed by the evidence they see of the progress we are making with our problems." When he was asked about investment intentions, the Chancellor commented that he did not attach much importance to that, but the figures suggested a further increase next year over 1974. Labour's proposals for the regeneration of British industry were intended to achieve a much more effective selective improvement in investment "in the areas where it is most needed". For his part, Mr Heath seemed to be describing a

Israeli troops evict Jews trying to settle on West Bank

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, Oct 9
Israel hardliners dramatized their position that no part of the historic Jewish homeland be returned to Jordan by infiltrating the West Bank in the small hours of this morning and squatting there.

Most of the squatters were reported removed by this evening, but a spokesman for the Eumim group, who organized the operation, said hundreds were still in the region, mainly in the Jericho area.

There were also counter-demonstrations by Israel doves in Jerusalem and at the Latrun-Ramallah crossroads. One group which demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem raided the headquarters of the Eumim block. They then told police they had found 14 Czech rifles and two Kalashnikov sub-machine guns in the building.

The security forces had received advance information about the squatters' plans and they had set up check-posts last night on roads leading to the West Bank. A large number of Israelis carrying sleeping bags and canteens were reported to have been intercepted.

One convoy of three buses and 10 private cars carrying some 750 people set out from Jerusalem in the direction of Jericho and was stopped at a check-point. About 150 people left the vehicles and went overland by foot, reaching their destination at Maale Haamudim at about 6.30 am. Half an hour later their encampment was surrounded by soldiers. There were some scuffles during the morning but before noon the squatters were induced to board buses and return to Jerusalem.

In the Ramallah area, some 300 Israelis who were halted at a road block, lay down on the highway as a form of passive resistance. Soldiers carried them to buses and they were removed. In the Knesset today Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, reaffirmed that his Government was ready to negotiate a territorial compromise with Jordan but was committed not to complete a deal involving a withdrawal without first going to the electorate. Mr Rabin was speaking in the House in reply to complaints by the Likud opposition that he had deviated and offered to yield territory for a non-belligerency pact.

The Prime Minister, seemingly nervous, dealt briefly with the matter. He explained that in an American television interview he had said if there was a serious offer of non-belligerency for "something in the West Bank" he would give it sympathetic consideration. Mr Rabin accepted the Likud motion for a full dress debate on the subject and thus avoided a House rest today.

Photograph, page 7

Kissinger mission begins with Sadat talks

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Oct 9
President Sadat and Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, began talks here tonight in search of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis. The discussion, at Mr Sadat's villa, began shortly after Dr Kissinger's arrival.

Mr Ford is convinced inflation can be cut

From Fred Emery Washington, Oct 9
President Ford today defended his economic proposals, insisted the United States was not in a recession, and said he hoped for "some meaningful reduction in inflation" by early 1975.

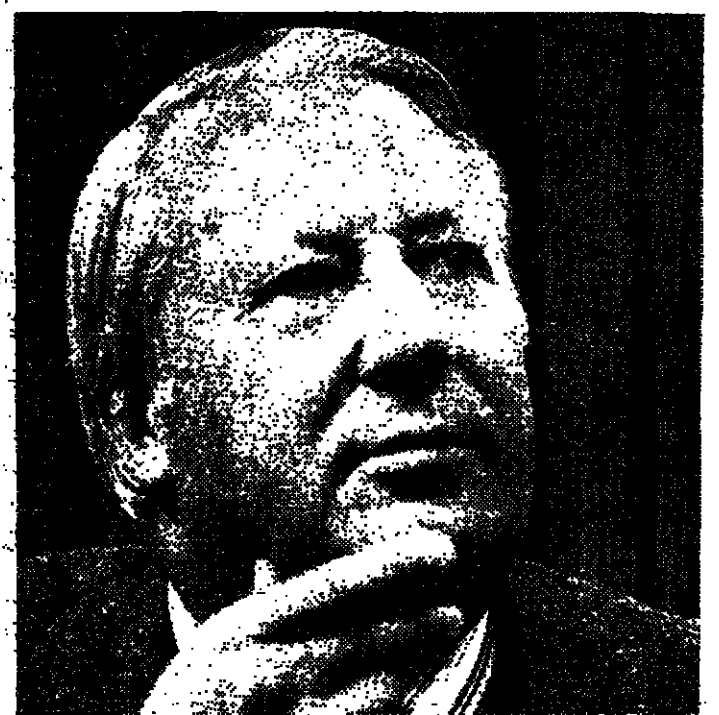
Dr Kissinger was greeted at the airport by Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister. He told reporters: "I am starting this trip to Cairo to talk to friends the President and the Foreign Minister about what the United States can do to contribute to progress towards peace in the Middle East."

Despite his wife's illness with breast cancer, the President also said he had seen nothing to change his prediction that he would "probably" run for election in 1976.

At a news conference in the White House rose garden, Mr Ford sought to minimize his proposed income tax increases, suggesting they were needed principally for budget balancing rather than deflation. He refused to speculate what further measures might be needed if his proposals failed to stem inflation.

The President emphasized his exhortation to the American people and his belief that they would respond to his appeals for energy and food belt tightening. Asked whether Dr Kissinger's effectiveness as Secretary of State had been affected by recent congressional criticism, Mr Ford delivered a powerful re-endorsement of confidence. Dr Kissinger's work for peace, he said, deserved whatever support the US could give.

Swift US action unlikely, page 8



Mr Heath and Mr Wilson at their eve-of-poll press conferences in London yesterday.

Last-minute poll shows Labour's lead down slightly to 9 per cent

All the indications from the latest election survey for *The Times*, carried out by Opinion Research Centre, are that a similar election will be won by the Labour Party. The survey, based on recall interviews with 446 voters on Tuesday (a quarter of the original sample interviewed by RC over the weekend), finds very slight reduction in the Labour lead—down from 10 per cent to 9 per cent. If this position is maintained the voting today, it would give Mr Wilson a very substantial majority, certainly enough to give full authority to his Government in the difficult months ahead. Mr Heath's final hope may be that a sufficient number of voters will react against the prospect of a big Labour majority by switching their vote, to change this picture dramatically. This remains a possibility. Among the portion of the sample reinterviewed on Tuesday, there is clear evidence at the Liberal bandwagon, which has obstinately refused to take off during the campaign, has moved into reverse. Analysis of the interviews shows a clear trend of switching around, but the net effect has been as follows: effectively no change in support for the Conservatives; a little movement in support of Labour; falling away in support of the Liberals. In February, when it seemed likely from the opinion polls at last weekend that the Conservatives would win, a considerable number of Liberals had already switched their vote to

Labour, with the subsequent stalemate result. The Conservative Party's best chance may be that something similar will happen again. But the most that can be said at this point (before ORC has completed its second reinterview with nearly half the original sample) is that those voters who are slipping away from the Liberals are largely moving towards the "undecided" and "would not vote" categories, and into the group who would not disclose their intentions. This movement could be a halfway-house between switching allegiance. But it could also be a sign that many voters are losing heart and opting out. After excluding the "undecided" and "would not vote" categories, the effect of the swing adjustment from the recall interviews is to lift support for the Conservatives by 2 per cent, Labour by 1 per cent, and to cut support for the Liberals by 3 per cent. The accompanying table gives a comparison of the position at the weekend and the position of the parties adjusted to take in the results of the reinterviews carried out on Tuesday. (All figures are given as percentages.)

The latest voting intention figures have been arrived at by using the following method. On Saturday and Sunday a nationwide quota sample of 1,627 voters was interviewed in 105 parliamentary constituencies, chosen to be representative of the country as a whole. On Tuesday, reinterviewers returned to 446 of the sample interviewed at the weekend to check for changes. A high success rate in contacting voters on this second visit was obtained—85 per cent. The voting intention results from the first survey were then adjusted to take in the changes found in the recall interviews. At the weekend, 9 per cent of the sample declared that they would not vote, were undecided or refused to disclose their voting intention. In 48 hours, the number of voters falling into the first two categories virtually doubled. Unless there is a substantial sampling or other form of error in the ORC figures, the chances of the Conservatives returning to office must be considered poor. ORC estimate that there is less than one chance in a hundred that a Labour lead of 9 per cent in a sample of this size does not reflect a real lead in the electorate as a whole. If the sample is reliable, the best Mr Heath could hope for would be another stalemate result. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of evidence that voters have become extremely volatile, and another unexpected and dramatic swing cannot be totally ruled out.

© Opinion Research Centre

Prime Minister plans next week's Cabinet

From Hugh Noyes Liverpool
Mr Wilson was in a supremely confident mood last night for a huge eve-of-poll rally in St George's Hall, Liverpool. As he mounted the platform the Prime Minister shook hands warmly with Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr Wilson heard Mr Jones tell the audience of 2,000 that not only would there be a great Labour victory today, but that in the years ahead "Harold Wilson will be able to lead a united team of the trade union movement and the Labour Party, working for the best interests of the nation."

So confident is the Prime Minister of a working majority in Parliament that plans are already being made for the early days of the new Labour administration. Mr Wilson is understood to have no plans for calling his first Cabinet until early next week. The likely date for this first meeting of senior ministers is next Tuesday. Nor has Mr Wilson given any thought to the possibility of reshuffling his Cabinet. He is understood to believe that it would be a mistake to change the present team. The only possibility that Mr Wilson is believed to be considering is to move Mr Robert Mellish, the Government's Chief Whip in the last Parliament, to a new position. Mr Mellish is known to have been under great strain in the closing weeks of Labour's last administration when late-night coalitions of the various minority parties often brought about unexpected Labour defeats.

Plan ready to freeze loaf prices and cash margins

Hugh Clayton
Plans to freeze shop prices and cash margins on bread are ready for implementation by the next government, the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said yesterday. Draft order awaited the Secretary of State. The Government would not say how it differed from the consultative document sent to retailers last summer. But the new clauses are sure to have a retained. They were for 14p for a large standard loaf depending on area, and a freeze on cash margins retail companies selling at the maximum on a base price. The department said consultative documents had been issued about a similar freeze on butter and cheese. Provisional retail maxima are 50p over for English Cheddar and 40p for a pound of fish butter. But again shops are to be allowed to sell below those prices on a date would not be allowed exceed the prices they were charging them.

If Labour is returned it will issue consultative documents on tea and flour, thus covering all subsidized foods except milk, for which retail prices are already fixed. The trade is concerned at the choice of a March base date for bread and an August one for butter and cheese. Traders have also fought hard for an exemption from the freeze if the base date price is a special offer. On sugar, Tate & Lyle said yesterday that it saw no immediate prospect of raising its output to meet the customary autumn increase in demand. The company, which refused scrupulously to claim responsibility for bombings in England, although information that became available yesterday suggests that the campaign was planned in the early days of the violence in Northern Ireland. As long ago as 1970, Provisional IRA units were set up in England possibly to undertake bombing attacks there. They were under strict instructions not to attend Republican ceremonies or social functions in Britain lest they should arouse the attention of the police.

Divisions among Provisional IRA over bombing campaign in England

From Robert Fisk Belfast
Divisions have emerged within the Provisional IRA in both parts of Ireland over its bombing campaign in England. According to Provisional sources these have led to the arrest of about fifty members in Britain. The latest bombings in Guildford, in which five people died, were apparently organized and carried out by an IRA unit from London but had been sanctioned in advance by the Provisionals' army council in Ireland. So far, the Provisionals have scrupulously refused to claim responsibility for bombings in England, although information that became available yesterday suggests that the campaign was planned in the early days of the violence in Northern Ireland. As long ago as 1970, Provisional IRA units were set up in England possibly to undertake bombing attacks there. They were under strict instructions not to attend Republican ceremonies or social functions in Britain lest they should arouse the attention of the police.

Sunny polling day

Election day weather will be sunny with occasional showers over most of the country, the London Weather Centre forecast. No leading Provisional is prepared to say why his organization does not admit responsibility for the various attacks in Britain, but republicans say privately that at least one incident, the bombing at the Tower of London in which a woman was killed, was not carried out by the Provisionals. Military intelligence in the North and people in close touch with the Provisionals agree that the IRA has been given active help by left-wing groups in London. In Northern Ireland yesterday about 1,200 people staged an anti-interment demonstration which closed most of the shops in the centre of Londonderry. Guildford warning, 2

The rest of the news

- Mr Heath's yacht: Two waves cost two lives, skipper says at inquest 2
- Surgeon sued: Woman admits she operated in wrong place 2
- Rolls-Royce: Russians may buy US airliners powered by RB211-524 engines 3
- Heart-disease: Screening urged for every schoolchild 3
- Bonn: Private lives of many prominent West Germans kept on secret files 6
- Switzerland: Large numbers of swallows die as attempts are made to rescue them 6
- Cyprus: Expulsion threat is made against people holding Turkish visas 7
- Boston: Boston Irish seem determined to continue fight against busing 8
- Washington: Leading politician said to be involved in river incident 8
- M62 bomb trial: Girl says defendant boasted of making bombs 9
- Books: Michael Ratcliffe on Lord Clark's memoirs; William Rees-Mogg on 'The Prime Ministers' 12
- Reginald Maudling: There is no point in voting for a quiet life 16
- Trafalgar Square: Redevelopment proposals for two sites criticized 18
- Exports: Company chief criticizes 'lack of purpose' 21
- British Leyland: Australian unions call for nationalization of plant 21
- Archaeology 18
- News: 18
- Arts 19
- Books 12, 13
- Home 2-5
- Business 20-25
- Overseas 7, 8
- Obituary 17
- Church 13
- Sale Rooms 18
- Court 8
- Science 8
- Crossword 30
- Sport 10, 11
- Diary 16
- TV & Radio 29
- Engagements 18
- Theatre, etc 19
- Features 13-16
- 25 Years Ago 18
- Law Report 9
- Universities 18
- Letters 17
- Weather 18
- Motoring 29
- Wills 18

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HOME NEWS

Two waves that hit Morning Cloud cost two lives, skipper says

Two waves that smashed into Mr Heath's yacht Morning Cloud cost two lives, it was stated at an inquest at Worthing, Sussex, yesterday. Mr Donald Blewett, the skipper, described how the waves lifted the Morning Cloud up and sent her crashing down into the trough. On each occasion a man was swept overboard, he said.

Guildford traders get warning of more bombs

Guildford police issued a fresh bomb warning yesterday. They are searching for an unshaven man in a black coat seen in both the public houses, the Horse and Groom and the Seven Stars, shortly before the explosions last Saturday.



The bombed Horse and Groom public house in Guildford being demolished yesterday.

BBC election strike threat averted

A threat to disrupt outside broadcasts in BBC television's election coverage was lifted yesterday when members of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs agreed to revised overtime payments for working through election night.

Surgeon admits operation was in wrong spot

Miss Carys Margaret Bannister, a surgeon, being sued by a man who is now crippled for life, agreed at the High Court in Leeds yesterday that she made an incision in an exploratory spinal operation one vertebra above where she intended.

Boy 'slaughtered like chicken' in graveyard

A teenager alleged to have been a police informer was 'slaughtered like a chicken' after being lured to a graveyard, Mr John Mathew, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Stephen Dalton, aged 23, of Prayle Grove, Cricklewood, London, denies assisting in burying the body to impede the arrest of the other two. Mr White and Mr Quinn also deny having a shortened shotgun with intent to commit an indictable offence.

Mr Quinn had a gun on the night in question. He said Mr Dalton produced it, either from his sleeve or from under his coat, and fired at Whitaker.

Asked why he had not told the police the truth about what actually happened when his best friend came to be 'slaughtered like a chicken' by Mr Quinn, Mr White replied: 'The police were saying I had shot him and done him in the gut, and could prove it. I was trying to do the best to get myself out of trouble and make out it was not as bad as it was.'

Pill may cause congenital defects in the new-born

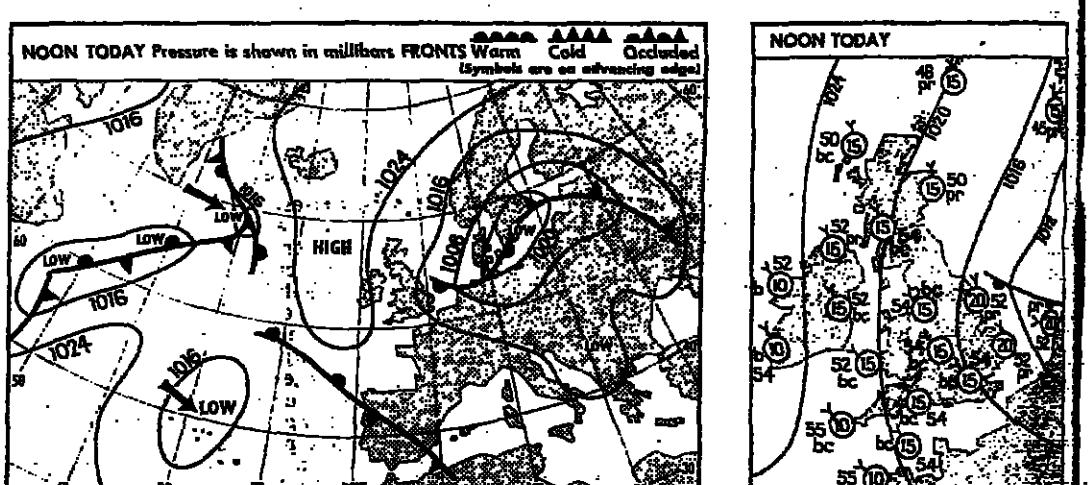
Yet another adverse effect of oral contraceptives has been identified in the United States. Doctors have found that the sex hormones in the contraceptive pill may on rare occasions be responsible for causing congenital defects in newborn babies.

background but with normal babies, only four had taken sex pills. The chance that the difference is simply coincidence is less than one in 50. Furthermore, of the 15 affected babies born to the mothers who took sex hormones in pregnancy, no fewer than 12 were boys.

Bomb attack damages a store in Derry

A bomb badly damaged a supermarket in Strand Road, near the docks, in Londonderry yesterday afternoon, but the two men who planted the explosives gave a half-hour warning and the surrounding streets had been evacuated when the bomb went off.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 7.15 am, sets: 6.19 pm. Moon rises: 12.36 am, sets: 3.41 pm. New moon: October 15. Lighting up: 6.49 pm to 6.47 am.

Two face kiosk murder charge

Two unemployed men were charged last night with the murder of Mr Alfie Cohen, aged 67, owner of the Hole in the Wall kiosk in Cannon Street Road, Stepney, London. Mr Cohen died after being attacked and robbed of a few pounds and cartons of cigarettes.

Rise in school-leaving age blamed for crime rate

Crime in West Yorkshire has risen by almost a quarter since January 1, and the police are laying much of the blame on the raising of the school-leaving age. A police officer said: 'Some juveniles seem to be bored by being kept at school and become involved in crime.'



Drug trafficking run by mini Mafia, counsel says

From Our Correspondent Southampton Drug trafficking at Southsea, Hampshire, where a dozen addicts have died from drug abuse in the past two years, was run by a 'mini Mafia' as 'evil and wicked as the real Mafia'.

will hear one witness who knew of some dozen of his fellows who have died from overdoses in the past two years. Counsel said the drugs ranging from heroin to amphetamines, were obtained by the conspiracy group in many ways: forging stolen prescription pads, breaking into chemists' shops and illicit dealings.

Will sex be out by 2000 A.D.?

Sex, alcohol and gambling may lose their appeal around the turn of the century—if self-stimulation of the brain's pleasure centres replaces these more traditional modes of human gratification. This week New Scientist reports on the outcome of a recent study carried out by 50 experts into the future of psychology.

The Queen's visitors

More than 100,000 visitors explored the Queen's gardens at Sandringham during the summer season. The admission proceeds going to charities.

Hospital relief

A group of qualified nurses will be moved from hospital to hospital as an experiment because of staff shortages in the Enfield and Haringey health authority area, north London.

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HOME NEWS

Russians may order American jet airliners powered by Rolls-Royce, Mr Benn says

From Pat Healy Bristol There is a serious possibility that the Russians will order United States jumbo jets powered by Rolls-Royce engines, Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, told Rolls-Royce workers in Bristol yesterday.

its high technology and Rolls-Royce, Mr Benn said. The RB211-524 was the main workhorse engine of the big jets from now to the end of the century. Its applications included the jumbo jets, which would be one of the workhorse transport aircraft also until the end of the century.

thought, would begin at the end of this year. Our Air Correspondent writes: The Soviet aviation authorities have been considering the purchase of wide-body airliners from the United States for many months. They appear to be most enthusiastic over the Boeing 747, but are also interested in the Lockheed TriStar, which is powered by British Rolls-Royce RB211 engines.



Prehistoric sheep: The eight-day-old Soay lamb seen above is among the latest arrivals at the Butser Ancient Farm Project at Petersfield, Hampshire. It is the first autumn lamb in the history of the flock.

"We are fortunate that they have survived, since they are the 'prehistoric sheep' that figured in the pastoral economy of Iron Age Britain", Mr Peter J. Reynolds, director of the Butser Project says.

there are traditional patterns for sweaters using the two basic natural colours of oatmeal and dark brown. At the ancient farm research is going on into the significance of the Soay sheep within the economy of a small working farmstead. The areas of study involve careful domestication since as a breed they are now wild, concentration of head an acre, and wool and meat production.

Expert says trawler was probably damaged

from Our Correspondent Hull The Hull trawler Gaul, 1,106 tons, might have survived her 10 days of stability, course direction and the 45ft waves in which she foundered had she not suffered structural damage, Department of Trade marine surveyor, said yesterday. He was speaking at the inquiry into the loss of the vessel.

Survey finds foreign cars more reliable

By Peter Waymark Motoring Correspondent Owners of cars less than two years old have only one chance in three of getting through the year without serious trouble, according to a reliability survey published today by Which? the consumer magazine. For a car three or four years old, the chance is one in 10.

not wish to argue with the Which? findings, but questioned the selectivity of the survey. Fewer than half of those invited to take part had done so, and satisfied customers were usually less vocal than those with complaints. Such surveys also tended to favour imported makes because car buyers were generally more critical of the domestic product.

Heart screening urged for every child before leaving school

From Our Correspondent Harrogate Every child should be screened for possible heart disease before leaving school, Dr R. W. D. Turner, Reader in Medicine at Edinburgh University, told the conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene in Harrogate yesterday.

checks every five years. Such a system would give doctors the chance to discuss matters with the individual and give him warnings against such things as smoking, obesity and diets, thus preventing a vast amount of heart disease. Dr Turner said that even earlier preventive medicine could be carried out at the nursery stage by discouraging mothers from feeding babies on cow's milk, which had a

higher salt content than their own, or from giving them sugar at weaning. Both, he said, played a part in the coronary story. Little was being done about the increasing rate of heart disease, Dr Turner said. When symptoms first appeared, the underlying disease was usually far advanced, making secondary prevention second best. Only primary prevention could be effective, and that might

involve screening all apparently healthy people, which would be wise as making regular visits to the dentist. In a sedentary society, where most men's exercise consists of walking to the car, lack of exercise should be discouraged. While he welcomed extensive sports complexes, he objected to the closing of park gates at 6 pm, when floodlights should be turned on.

Mr Alan Gillilan, a consultant naval architect, told the court, sitting for the twelfth day, that the Gaul might have averted structural damage, probably at wheelhouse level, if another stern fishing trawler, in the same area, suffered damage from waves at bridge level.

Explosion plot charge John Sylvester McCluskey, aged 30, of Fulham Road, London, is to appear at Uxbridge Magistrates' Court, Middlesex, today charged with conspiring with others to cause explosions. He faces seven charges concerning incendiary devices.

Man starts sentence Anthony Collingbourne, aged 40, maker of indecent films, of Vicarage Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, who failed to surrender to bail during a trial at St Albans earlier this year, was taken to Wandsworth prison yesterday to start his five-year sentence.

Scientist outlines plan to make natural gas from coal with nuclear reactor

Pearce Wright Science Correspondent A process to manufacture substitute for natural gas, to ensure supplies as North Sea land-based deposits are depleted in a few years, was described at a meeting in London yesterday of the International Committee for Coal Research. The method uses a nuclear reactor in gasification. Results from a first experiment on which plans have been given by Professor Peter Peters, Director, Steinlenbergbauverein, of West Germany, outlining programmes to develop better utilization of coal.

The technique, a continuous process to make the coke, had reached the stage of a large scale trial with a daily output of 300 tons. An important British development, the construction of fluidized bed plant for a small power station, was described by Dr J. Gibson, director, Coal Research Establishment, National Coal Board. Coal with a high sulphur content could be used in the method of burning because of the improvement in the quality of the flue gases which escaped to the atmosphere. Fluidized combustion under pressure was the most attractive way of burning coal cleanly and economically and taking advantage of the efficiency of new techniques for generating electricity.

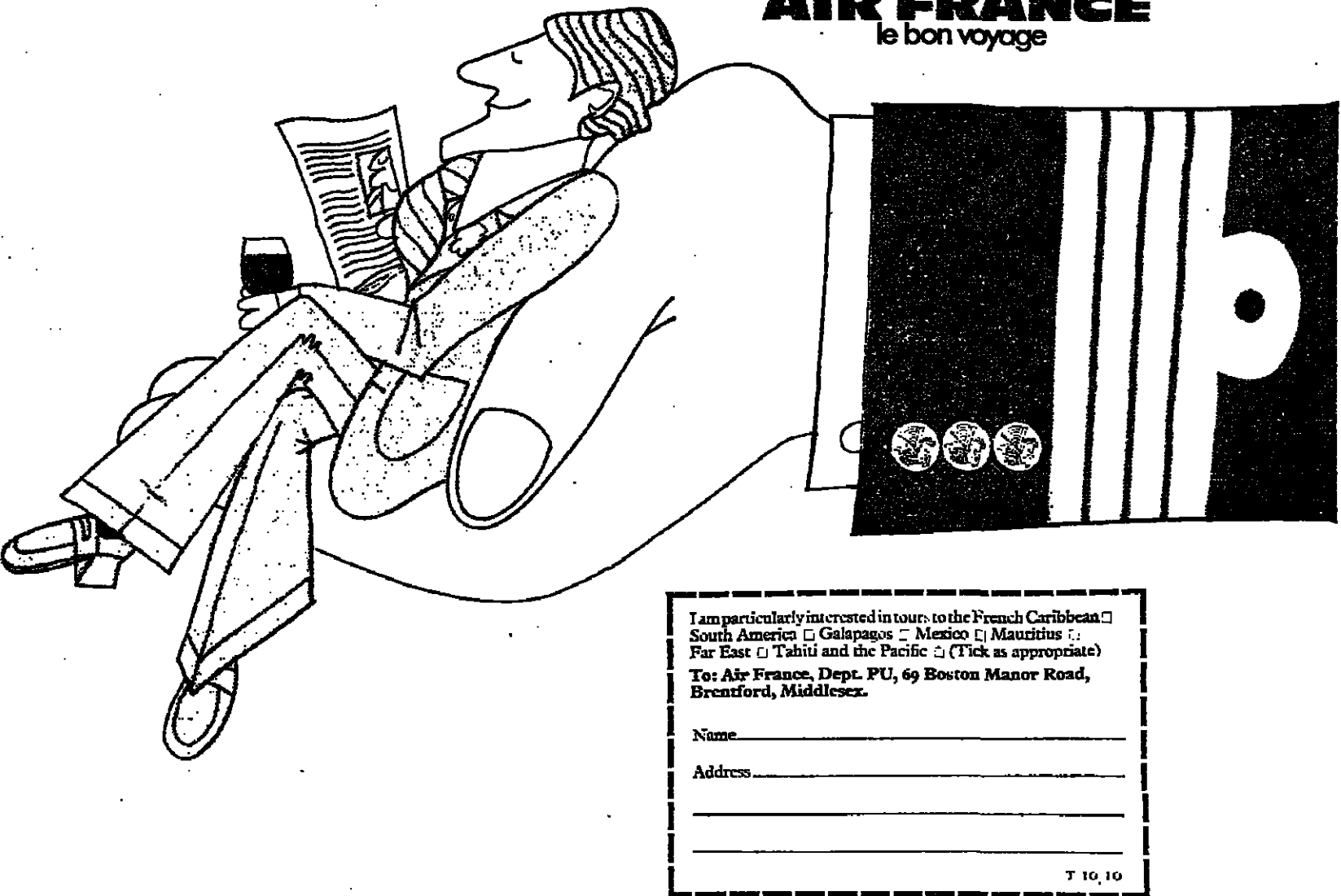
He said coal consumption by the electric utilities last year in the United States was 348 million tons. Growth rate for the first half of 1974 was 7 per cent. Critical power shortages might appear in coming years as residential and commercial energy users were forced from oil and gas to electricity. Lead time for new nuclear plants was 10 years or more. That situation had created wide interest for fluidized bed combustion and a 30 megawatt unit was being installed at an operating power plant. A pressurized system of about the same capacity was to be built soon and plans for a 200 megawatt demonstration plant were being completed. Oxfordshire tests: The National Coal Board is about to start test drilling in the Oxfordshire coalfield to decide once and for all whether the vast reserve is worth working (our Oxford correspondent writes). The field stretches across north Oxfordshire, from Banbury and Bicester through Steeple Aston and Chipping Norton to Witney, and is believed to contain 10,000 million tonnes of low-grade power-station coal, a far bigger reserve than the Selby field in Yorkshire, which is at an advanced stage of exploration. The coal board said that because of the oil crisis it had to start a crash programme of exploration across the country to establish the reserves it has.

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GENERAL ELECTION

The moment of truth has arrived, Mr Heath asserts

By John Winder Mr Heath made a final appeal yesterday to the "don't know's". He presented a choice between a "dull, bleak, flat and soulless society" and a means to survive and eventually to prosper by backing the Conservatives.

How the nation voted in February

Table showing M.P. No. of Candidates in brackets, Electorate, Total votes & Turnout, and Party Votes, Percentages, Members and Candidates for ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, N IRELAND, and U KINGDOM.

Council role for Liverpool MPs

From John Chartres Liverpool You won't find anyone in this yard opposed to nationalisation," the shop steward said at Cammell Laird's.

Garston constituency by Radio Merseyside were on the economic state of the nation. Nationalisation and the disillusionment and boredom of the electorate.

Labour goes to 4-1 on as bets rise to £1.5m

February was the first time the Liberals had fought all the Liverpool seats for 50 years and the former leaders were privately admitted they were probably tactically wrong in expecting their community politics line to succeed in a parliamentary contest.

Liberals are ready to rule, Mr Thorpe says

From Christopher Walker Barnstaple To the disappointment of some senior Liberal Party tacticians, Mr Thorpe yesterday reverted to his role as a dedicated constituency politician for the closing stages of his campaign.

During his final address, Mr Thorpe maintained firmly that the Liberal Party had earned its chance to govern. "Our years of constructive opposition have prepared us for office," he said.

FINAL FORECASTS OF THE POLLS

Table with columns for Poll, C, Lab, L, Date, Size of Av. Sample, Error, C lead over-estimated by.

Prime Minister scoffs at health rumours

At his London press conference yesterday Mr Wilson dismissed rumours about his health. "According to rumours, I have had three strokes, two heart attacks and I am suffering from leukaemia and I am going blind," he said.

Tories support curbs on use of oil

By Our Political Staff Economies in oil consumption were presented as imperative by Mr Heath when he closed his campaign at the Conservative Central Office yesterday.

Campaign produced few surprises

Conservative headquarters were fairly obvious. Mr Heath was taking a last chance to hammer home that the gathering crisis is of a magnitude that only a government of national unity or a coalition government could be trusted to handle.

Another close finish?

You'll have to wait till Election Day to find out. But in the meantime, you can bet on it. Here are the odds that Joe Coral, the sportsman's bookmaker, are offering on the major parties.

No matter which party or parties form the government after today's voting, a corporatist system will be introduced in Britain by 1980.

This will complete a new structure which both Labour and Tory governments have been building pragmatically.

R. E. Pahl and J. T. Winkler on the coming corporatism

Christina Lamer on contemporary witchcraft

'Suburban intellectuals, whose only claim to violence rests on a somewhat vigorous spraying of summer greenfly, earnestly assure themselves that there is no love without hate'

Anthony Clare on Fromm and destructiveness

NEWSOCIETY On sale today price 15p

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE 55 PERSIAN AND ORIENTAL RUGS SILK COUMS SILK ISPHAHANS KURDI AFGHANS TABRIZ MORI BOKHARAS KIRMANNS ETC.

Labour goes to 4-1 on as bets rise to £1.5m

General election betting is likely to top the £1.5m mark, if the expected last minute rush of cash materialises today. The big three bookmakers cut Labour's odds on victory last night to 4-1 on or 7-2 on.

Holidaymakers' 'vote'

Some 850 holidaymakers unable to vote in the election have taken part in an opinion poll conducted by Thomson Holidays at 20 of their hotels in Benidorm, Spain: 41.36 opted for the Conservatives, 39.50 for Labour and 19.04 for the Liberals.

Scottish polls vary, but SNP counts its gains

From Ronald Faux Edinburgh As the campaigning ends and the voting begins, the most compelling question of the general election in Scotland remains how strongly the Scottish National Party will be represented in the next Parliament.

VOTING INTENTION (SCOTLAND)

Table showing Voting Intention (Scotland) for February Election, Sept 19-22, Sept 26-29, Now, GB now.

Joe Coral

Joe Coral the sportsman's bookmaker. A member of the Coral Leisure Group. Odds for Labour 2/7, Con 11/4, Lib 66/1.

Other interesting bets: 4/7 Labour to win and have an overall majority, 11/4 Labour to win with no overall majority, 5/1 Conservatives to win with no overall majority.

GENERAL ELECTION

Mr Jenkins emphasizes necessity for Labour supporters to vote despite victory forecasts by polls

From Peter Evans, Birmingham

The Labour Party needed to make a great effort to get its full vote out, Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, said at a press conference in Birmingham yesterday.

"I do not quite believe this morning's opinion polls," he said. "It is not going to be quite as easy or as decisive as that. I think, frankly, there are going to be difficulties about getting a turnout... as big as in February."

The alternative to a Labour victory was Mr Heath getting in with a curious combination of people with policies as yet unspecified.

Mr Jenkins said Mr Heath's idea for a national coalition government had not gone well. He had done it in "too political a way".

Mr Jenkins agreed that there was a widespread underlying desire for the nation to pull together, but this was something different from just putting together a coalition at the top. That was unconvincing and clearly a device to keep the Tory party in power.

People were more interested in policies than coalitions. "I think Mr Heath has done it the wrong way round," Mr Jenkins said.

Asked if he ever envisaged the possibility in the future of leading a party of the centre, he replied that he had made his position quite clear. He was fighting for a Labour victory at Birmingham, Stochford and for a victory for the Labour Party in the country.

On Labour's inflation policy, asked if he ruled out the possibility of import controls, Mr Jenkins replied that import controls increased the possibility of inflation and a down-turn in world trade. But he added: "You can never totally rule out import controls."

Mrs Thatcher, shadow spokes-



Mrs Thatcher at yesterday's Conservative press conference reiterating the party's promise to reduce interest on home mortgages to 9 1/2 per cent by Christmas.

man on housing and the environment, repeated the five Conservative pledges on housing and rates when she spoke at the party press conference yesterday morning (Geoffrey Smith writes). They are: 1. To reduce the maximum mortgage interest rate to 9 1/2 per cent by Christmas. This will not affect rate of interest paid to depositors. Those who have very large loans will only get the benefit of the 9 1/2 per cent ceiling on the first £25,000.

2. To help first-time home buyers save for the deposit with a £1 grant for every £2 saved regularly, up to a maximum of £5 weekly, over two years. 3. To give council tenants of at least three years' standing the legal right to buy their house or flat at two-thirds of the market price. 4. To give immediate help to all ratepayers by transferring the cost of teachers' salaries and more of the cost of the police and fire services from the rate to the Exchequer as from next April. 5. To abolish the system of household rates altogether over the normal four to five-year period of a Parliament and replace it by a more broadly based system of taxes.

Tory pledge to drop insurance increases

By Our Political Staff

Conservative pledges for immediate action on the social services were set out yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Opposition spokesman covering the department.

A Conservative government would pay a Christmas bonus to all eight million pensioners, £10 for a single pensioner and £20 for a married couple, he said. It would increase retirement pensions and other long-term benefits every six months.

The next increase would come at the latest by next February. Sir Geoffrey said the Conservatives would ensure that the 1,800,000 million self-employed people did not have to pay the "huge unfair increases" in contributions—as much as £3 extra a week—that Labour would impose.

The self-employed include a very wide range of people who have the initiative to run their own businesses. Many of them are small shopkeepers. They should be encouraged by Government policy, not penalized. Sir Geoffrey said a Conservative government would implement in full the recommendations of the Halsebury Committee for the pay of nurses and related medical professions. It would set up an independent inquiry to make urgent recommendations for improving the Whitley machinery, which determined pay and conditions for many of those working in the health service.

In addition, the Conservatives would start their second pension scheme to help future generations of pensioners not later than April, 1976, and would introduce the tax credit scheme. This would go a long way towards ending means tests altogether. It would mean much more effective help for pensioners and poorer families. The earnings rule for pensioners would be abolished.

Election notebook

Now the waves are helping to rule Britannia

Philip Howard

Radio and television have largely replaced the hustings in providing a platform on which the British public can argue face-to-face with their politicians. Audiences at public meetings tend increasingly to be screened, and the more argumentative of them tend to be cut off from their argument after their first question. On Radio 4's admirable Election Call one voter has already told Mr Cyril Smith to go and get stuffed—a suggestion of Georgian fantasy—and Robin Day does his best, unlike the chairman of public meetings, to stop the politicians evading the question and answering one they would prefer to have been asked.

The programmes have attracted an average of more than 400 calls at this election, with many more queuing to get through to the 16 direct lines to the studio. Advance notice is taken of the proposed questions, and the producer prepares a short list of the best, most topical, most relevant, most amusing and least nutty. The questioners are then rung back and the argument goes out live, with Robin Day acting as the only safety net against outrage and obscenity.

ducer who picks the final short list of questions, says: "The strength of the programme is that the general public ask the questions they want answered far more directly and persistently than professional journalists would dare to." When Mr Callaghan turned a question back on his caller yesterday, the caller said sharply: "It is my Election Call to you, not yours to me."

Granada Television has broken new ground by proving that, contrary to the misapprehensions of the party managers, it is possible to televise a large political debate without it degenerating into an unprofitable bare-prejudice garden. Its programme Granada 500 started in February by scientifically selecting a cross-section of about 500 voters in Preston, a notorious thermometer seat tending with monotonous regularity to the party that wins the election. These were exposed to all the election propaganda by radio, television and newspaper to see what effect it had on them. They were also made to attend a daily debate lasting over an hour with such non-political experts as economists and builders in Preston Guildhall.

Nobody created a scene or a hubbub. Nobody died of boredom. It was such a notable success and contribution to the political process that the programme secured a great coup by getting the three party leaders to appear separately at this election, with time allocated in a ratio of 5:5:4 to Labour, Conservatives and Liberals. However, the party leaders draw the line at all arranging to be in Preston on the same evening, so the magnificent 500 had to be brought to London in a special train. And the voters of Preston, understandably reluctant to suffer such a protracted ordeal for nothing, now have to be paid a fee of £3 an appearance, with the possibility of negotiating more open to those in particularly wellpaid work.

Shadow minister who has grown in stature through airing parents' woes

By Tim Devlin

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, who has been largely responsible for bringing education up as an election issue, has grown in political stature since taking over the shadow portfolio of education last summer. If the Conservatives win, it will be in no small part due to his eloquent advocacy of Tory policy throughout the campaign.

But what has been good for the man and for his party has also been a mixed blessing for education. The three main tenets of his educational policy are: the preservation of good grammar and direct grant schools; a charter of parents' rights; and the raising of educational standards.

He is also campaigning for a flexible school-leaving age, a better deal for universities, the non-dissolution of the colleges of education, better-paid teachers, more nursery schools, higher grants for married women students and reduced contributions from parents on student grants.

His manifesto has all the strengths of an opportunistic document devised swiftly and skilfully in the run-up to an election: it sets the profound grievances held by many sections of the educational community.

But it has the weakness of promising much in advance and of having an air of salvation for schools vested in St John-Stevens.



Mr St John-Stevens: raised education as an election issue.

is far more important for education than the title of the school. But first Mrs Margaret Thatcher, then Mr St John-Stevens, have sought to imple progress towards a comprehensive system.

His programme for raising standards by enlarging the inspectorate is considered more dangerous. It smacks of imposing standards from above. The strength of the British education system has been the independence of the curriculum and a large part of the running of schools from central control. The "Blessed Margaret", as Mr St John-Stevens fondly refers to Mrs Thatcher, refrained very smartly from interfering in matters which were the concern of local education authorities.

But should the Conservatives win, her proposals for paying teacher's salaries from central government funds, instead of from the rates, will be combined with Mr St John-Stevens' for a central diktat from the inspectorate on what is taught in schools. Both threaten to change our existing education service beyond recognition.

Those who advocate more central control point to the gravity of the education crisis; the growth of indiscipline, violence and truancy; and the statutory duty of the Secretary of State to look after the welfare of the service contained in the 1944 Education Act.

These serious difficulties stem from a lack of money and the general nature of society. With or without money no previous minister of education has been able to change society.

Mr Powell ends his campaign with pipe tunes

From Christopher Warman, Banbridge, co Down

Mr Enoch Powell ended his ninth election campaign yesterday, attempting this time to return to the House of Commons, from which he exited himself last February, with a final day of canvassing and a rally in the heart of his constituency of Down, South.

During the last fortnight he has covered more than 3,000 miles by car in the constituency and has addressed 25 public meetings in the 1,000 square miles of Down, South, which stretch from near Belfast in the north almost to the border with the Irish Republic.

The climax came last night with a rally in Banbridge preceded by a traditional march through the town. The procession was led by several pipe and flute bands, with such evocative names as The Banbridge Young Defenders and the Geoghan Memorial Pipe Band, at this unusual ceremony for Mr Powell's political career. He and his wife, Pamela, rode in anticipatory triumph through the town on the back of a lorry.

Mr Powell will spend today visiting polling stations in 67 different locations. The latest indications are that in spite of a certain amount of cavilling in certain quarters at the intrusion of an outsider, and particular Powellian utterances on the need to vote Labour, the voters will turn out in force for him.

State of the parties

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Seats. Includes Labour (298), Conservative (296), Liberal (15), Ulster Unionists (11), Scottish nationalists (7), Welsh nationalists (7), Social Democratic and Labour (Mr G. Fitz) (1), Democratic Labour (Mr Dick Tavener, QC) (1), Ind Labour (Mr E. Milne) (1), Vacant (Newcastle upon Tyne, East and Swansea, East, both formerly held by Labour) (2), Total (635).

Liberal burglary is not a Watergate

By Stewart Tendler

"Hopes of a potential Watergate to spice the last minutes of the election were raised yesterday when police were called to the Liberal Party headquarters in London to investigate a burglary.

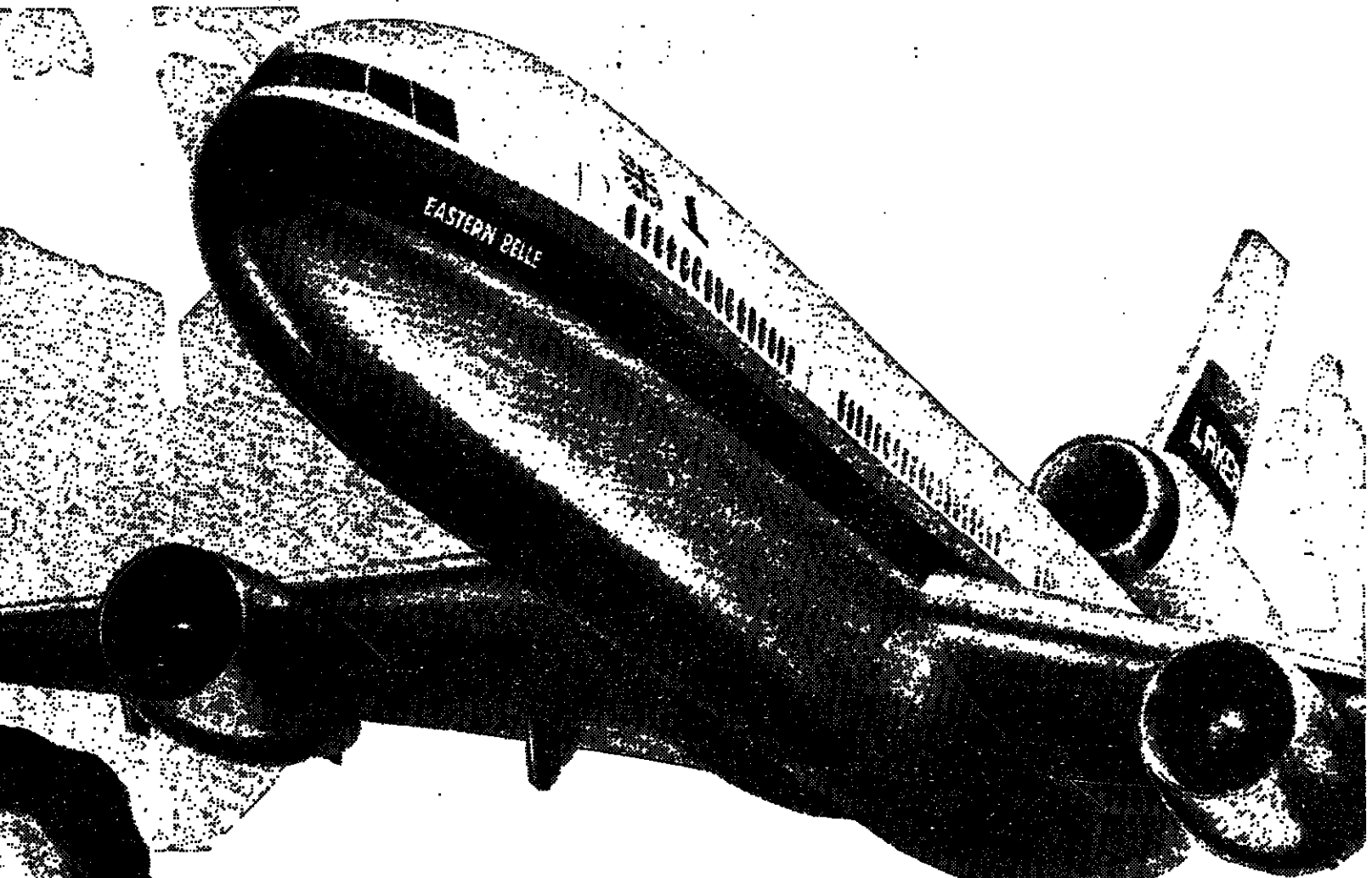
A preliminary investigation by detectives and staff revealed very discriminatory criminals. After making their entrance via a fire escape and a window, they took some aspirins, a woman's make-up kit and a weekend bag. They left untouched a pound note on a desk but took a 10p piece. A portable television set and office equipment went untouched but the burglars could not resist a nip of whisky.

One climbed on a desk to examine files and his footprints were discovered. So were a pair of men's shoes. A safe was opened with keys which had been left in the offices, but then the burglars found the keys would not work on a second safe which they left unopened.

The police, while treating the burglary seriously, dismissed any connotations of political chicanery. After all, two other offices had been entered near by.

Mr John Holmes, the party's chief agent, said: "There seems to be little damage apart from inconvenience."

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WEST EUROPE

Private lives of many West Germans kept on secret service files

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, Oct 9
The West German secret service kept massive files on 54 of the country's leading public figures, a parliamentary inquiry committee heard in Bonn today.
In evidence given to the special committee investigating the espionage scandal which led Herr Brandt to resign as Chancellor in May, Professor Horst Ehmke, Minister in the Chancellery, and thus responsible for intelligence, until 1972, read out a list of names on which he said files had been kept.
The federal intelligence service is officially and explicitly restricted in its operations to the gathering of information abroad and has no such duties within West Germany.
Professor Ehmke said he had been told in December, 1969, not long after he became Chancellery Minister, that the files existed. His informant was former Lieutenant General Gerhard Wessel, head of federal intelligence in succession to the famous General Reinhard Gehlen, who retired in 1967.
On hearing of this, he had ordered Herr Wessel to put the dossiers "in the oven or the paper-shredder". The files had contained "all possible" information on the people covered, including a "jolly jumble" of details.
Among the names he mentioned as having been included in the extra-curricular internal files of the secret service were Herr Heinrich Lübke (former federal President), Herr Brandt, Dr Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Dr Ludwig Erhard (all former Chancellors).
The list given by Professor Ehmke includes leading personalities, past and present, of all political parties, including ministers, opposition leaders, key parliamentary deputies, diplomats, senior civil servants, economists and scientists. The names form a concentrated "Who's Who" of public life in West Germany in the 25 years of the existence of the federal republic.
The former minister also disclosed that the secret service had observed contacts between leading Social Democrat politicians and communists in Eastern Europe and Italy.
In his evidence, which caused a considerable sensation here, Professor Ehmke also said that the secret service had recruited West German journalists as agents in what he called a "campaign" against the Social Democrats and the ruling coalition which included them and the Free Democrats.
The Secret Service had defied repeated orders from the Chancellery to refrain from espionage within the country's borders. Two years after he had ordered the destruction of the secret dossiers, it had been discovered that the intelligence agency had been gathering information on the internal affairs of the Social Democratic Party.
That was in 1971.
This had illegally been passed on to "interested persons in the political field." Professor Ehmke added that Herr Wessel himself, even before the coalition came to power at the end of 1969, had given orders that all espionage activity inside West Germany must cease.
Professor Ehmke emphasized that the vast majority of intelligence officers did their duty and he often defended them as the responsible minister. He was not attacking the intelligence service as an institution, but he was criticizing the leadership of the agency at the relevant time.



Airlift for birds: Swallows, sent by air from Switzerland, are released near Nice.

Airlift is killing swallows

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Oct 9
While thousands of swallows, so enfeebled by hunger and cold as to be unable to cross the Alps, are continuing to be shipped by air for release on the Mediterranean or in North Africa, disquiet is felt over the death rate.
Up to a quarter are reported to have died.
On Monday, the entire cargo space on a Geneva-Tunis flight will be available for swallows, which will be taken by truck from Tunis for release about 300 miles south.
Paris, Oct 9.—The French League for the Protection of Birds today told people to stop collecting swallows to be flown from cold areas. It said they were unable to stand the aircraft flight and "were dying in ever growing numbers".
The migration mystery has been partially explained by the theory that swallows nested late this year and the young were too small and weak to fight the sudden arrival of winter.—Agence France-Press.
Bernard Levin, page 16

President Ford's economic plan explained to EEC

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, Oct 9
President Ford's special trade representative, Mr William Eberle, today began a tour designed to ally European fears that the President's latest economic proposals could jeopardize European exports and jobs, and lead to controls on vital United States agricultural exports like cereals and soy beans.
In a busy day before going on to Paris, Mr Eberle assured members of the European Commission, Mr Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, and representatives of Denmark, Ireland, Holland and Luxembourg that last night's package of proposals was "neutral to positive", and not deflationary.
Mr Eberle told a press conference that the President's proposals were designed to promote policies of the open market, as opposed to beggar-my-neighbour policies. This was a direction in which the United States could give leadership, he thought.
Mr Eberle's overall message was that President Ford had been internationally minded and had been careful to avoid selfish anti-inflationary measures, which Herr Schmidt and Mr Healey among others had feared could aggravate the present international economic recession.
Last night's proposals, he said, would not only help to fight inflation but would also encourage the strong and growing United States economy with continued growth in imports from Europe and elsewhere.
He did not believe general controls would have to be introduced on exports of agricultural products. Referring to last week's blocking by President Ford of a substantial grain deal with the Soviet Union, Mr Eberle said the Russians had not cooperated in giving the Administration information about its needs and intentions. People could not be allowed to make massive purchases without the Administration knowing what was going on.
Finally Mr Eberle said the prospects for the Administration's beleaguered trade Bills passage through Congress were "excellent" after a meeting late last night between Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and the key senators involved. The Gatt round of multilateral trade talks, designed to promote further liberalization, cannot begin unless the Bill passes safely through Congress.

Television staff consider two-days-a-week strikes

Paris, Oct 9.—Staff of the state-run French radio and television system (ORTF), who went on strike yesterday, announced today that the stoppage would continue tomorrow.
They are seeking guarantees of continued employment when the Government's plan to divide the organization into seven separate services comes into effect on January 1.
Union leaders said the staff would be asked to choose between two possible lines of action. They could continue the strike while widening and intensifying the impact of their protest.
Alternatively, they could change tactics, giving notice each week of a week of 48 hours.
Leading article, page 17

Two Dutch MPs involved in bribery charges

The Hague, Oct 9.—The Justice Ministry has ordered an investigation into allegations that two Dutch MPs were recently offered bribes by an unnamed foreign aircraft company.
The purpose of the offers, according to the allegations, was to persuade the two members of the Lower House to speak in favour of the company's aircraft as a replacement for the Dutch Air Force's obsolete American Starfighters.
A ministry statement named neither the MPs involved nor the foreign firm alleged to have made the approaches.—Reuter.

Hospital blamed for murder done by former patient

Grenoble, Oct 9.—A French court today held a psychiatric hospital responsible for a murder committed by one of its former patients 45 days after he was discharged as cured.
The widow of a Marseilles hotel owner murdered by the former patient in February, 1970, had claimed 120,000 francs (£10,900) damages from the state in compensation for her husband's death.
The release of the patient, named as Thomas Ferrandini, had been approved routinely.
But the court ruled that the state bore no responsibility for the murder committed by M Ferrandini and laid the blame on the hospital, one of whose doctors had recommended his release.—Reuter.

Claim to speed record in mental arithmetic

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Oct 9
A new world record in mental arithmetic is believed to have been set by Mr Willem Klein, a Dutchman on the staff of Cern, the European organization for nuclear research.
In front of an audience of United Nations staff, including computer specialists, he extracted the twenty-third root of a 200-digit number in 18 minutes 7 seconds.
Mr Klein, who is 62, has been 16 years with Cern where mathematical problems are often referred to him, although the laboratory has a computer.

French employers on the attack

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Oct 9
A newspaper has commented that the French Government's anti-inflation policy had succeeded in antagonizing both employers and labour with credit restrictions and taxes on profits on the one hand and the threat to employment on the other.
The 1,500 delegates of the French Employers Federation meeting in congress at Lille confirm this. M Francois Ceyrac, its chairman, and M Jacques Ferry, head of its international relations committee, sharply criticized the Government's policy as Malthusian, short-term, and piecemeal. There was a contradiction between a policy of retrenchment and the need for a dynamic policy to restore the balance of payments.
M Ferry condemned the decision to limit oil imports next year as Malthusian. However, the employers had not come to Lille "to raise the standard of revolt, but to see how the exporting spirit could be developed in France".
The warning to the Government was clear, however, which M Ceyrac emphasized that reasoning of oil imports was the very opposite of an encouragement to export because it throttled production.
Instead of paralysing investment and restricting the cash reserves of firms through credit restrictions, the Government should encourage them to win the battle of exports. The oil crisis contained a threat of paralysis for French industry.
"The answer to this challenge cannot be the work of a handful of specialists and technocrats", M Ceyrac said in a dig at the Minister of Finance and his officials. "It calls for a deep-seated reaction, affecting the attitudes of all of us."
The challenge had to be met in an atmosphere of freedom, freedom of enterprise, freedom of trade. Otherwise "we would move very rapidly towards regression, towards a closed economy, and generalized state control. Twenty years of effort of progress, of achievement would be brought into question, for in the past 20 years we have succeeded, beyond all forecasts, in achieving a breakthrough in the world."
He demanded a long-term policy drawn up in consultation with employers.
M Norbert Segard, State Secretary for Foreign Trade, did not reply directly to this criticism. "Faced with a difficult situation," he declared, "we must resist discouragement and protectionism. We must look out for import economies, and industrialists must make their products better known on the domestic market."
"But the only way to eliminate our deficit is to mobilize the whole of our industry on foreign markets. The Government will support the initiative of exporting firms to the full extent compatible with the other priorities and our economic policy of price stabilization."
The Government today approved the special anti-inflation tax nicknamed the "Seri-sette" after the special adviser to the President who devised it. The details have not yet been announced. It aims at penalizing firms which pass wage increases on to the consumer in the form of unwar-ranted price increases.
It is unpopular with both sides of industry because it worsens the burden of the Government's anti-inflation policy carried by firms; and because it is regarded by labour as a disguised wage freeze.

Liner sails to a decision on its fate in Le Havre

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Oct 9
The liner France left its moorings off St Vaast-la-Hougue, in the Cherbourg peninsula, this afternoon, and arrived at Le Havre three and a half hours later.
The decision to return to the base port was taken by a substantial majority of the striking crew in a secret ballot. It was taken at a general meeting on board the liner this morning to endorse an agreement reached by representatives of the union of the Merchant Marine Administration and the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which operates the liner. About one-fifth of the men opposed the agreement.
Captain Christian Petré, the liner's master, was on the bridge and in full control of the ship.
M Caville, the State Secretary for Transport, said that the agreement on the France was "honourable and acceptable". But the conflict is hardly solved by its return to Le Havre. It does not imply any assurances about its future, which, together with the 1,500 jobs at stake, remains the main point at issue for the strikers.
A statement by M Velichkovitch, the Secretary General for the Merchant Marine, last night emphasized that negotiations about the reemployment of the crew could not wait upon the long studies about the future of the France.

W Germany can join European warplane project

Bonn, Oct 9.—The way was cleared today for West Germany to join Britain and Italy in developing the next stage of Europe's biggest single defence project, the multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA).
The Bundestag (Lower House) defence committee and the ruling Social Democrats' parliamentary party approved a Government proposal to build nine prototypes of the all-purpose, swing-wing aircraft, which had its maiden flight on August 14.
It is planned so far to build 802 aircraft—380 for Britain, 322 for West Germany and 100 for France.
The three countries are under strong pressure to accept American or French designs for their next generation of warplanes.—Reuter.

Italian railways demand £4 fare for goldfish

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, Oct 9
The Italian railways have demanded immediate payment from a young woman of 6,000 lire (£4), the estimated fare of two goldfish she carried from Rome to Cassino.
The fish set off from Rome on June 22 carried in a jamjar by Signorina Carmela Tiseo aged 50. The ticket collector insisted that they came in the category of beasts weighing up to 25 kilograms.
Signorina Tiseo told him that the regulation was stupid, and today, given the demand for payment, commented: "I think that even a Christian only pays 1,550 lire from Rome to Cassino."
Fire at British car factory in Spain
Pamplona, Spain, Oct 9.—Fire broke out at the main plant of the British-owned motor firm of Audi near here today. There were no immediate reports of casualties.—Reuter.

هكذا من الأهل

OVERSEAS

Cyprus expulsion threat against holders of Turkish visas

From Paul Martin, Nicosia, Oct 9

Britons and other foreigners with interests in the Turkish occupied area will be hit by a new move by the Cyprus Government to thwart a *de facto* Turkish partition. The Government has threatened all those who enter Cyprus through Turkish held ports with instant deportation should they cross to the Greek controlled part of the island.

This is the first move by the Government to restrict the traffic via the Turkish mainland to the northern part of the island. As the only other route is by ship from Piraeus in Greece and occasionally from Haifa to the southern ports of Limassol and Larnaca it will affect many foreigners coming to the island.

The Turks had been promoting travel to Cyprus through their southern port of Mersin. Regular ferry services operate between Mersin and Pafos as well as Kyrenia. On arrival the Turkish-held ports travellers are issued with a visa bearing the title "The Autonomous Turkish Administration".

Hitherto, the only legal visa issued by the Cyprus Government in recent days several foreigners living on the Turkish held side have had difficulty because they had this Turkish stamp in their passports. The Greek Cypriots maintain that the stamp is not valid and that they

are technically illegal immigrants. As most who come to Cyprus find that the only convenient place to live is on the Greek Cypriot side, this rule will cause problems.

The Greek Cypriots have grown increasingly concerned about the manner in which the Turks have gone ahead with their plans to set up a completely separate administration with its own superstructure. In addition to immigration, the Turkish Cypriots have plans to issue overprinted Turkish passports to their people and have their own postal service using overprinted Turkish stamps.

The reason for the Greek move on travel is that the Government is determined to prove to all concerned that unless there is cooperation between the two sides the Turkish side of the island will be unworkable. As the Turks have declared their desire to have British and other foreign residents settle in areas under their control the question of travel is important.

The Greek Cypriots have lost their air links since the Turks pushed their forces up to the perimeter of Nicosia international airport. The airport is now under United Nations control.

However, plans are afoot to go ahead with the Paphos airport project and it is thought that an airfield capable of handling medium-sized passenger aircraft could be completed within a few months.

Gen Amin praises the Colonial Service

Kampala, Oct 9.—President Amin of Uganda today praised the efficiency of the British Colonial Civil Service which administered the country before independence.

In a broadcast to mark the twelfth anniversary of Ugandan independence, he also paid tribute to the service's dedication and discipline.

He said: "Although the British colonial regime in Uganda for over 70 years was chiefly characterized by a systematic exploitation of our economy, social order and culture in favour of non-Ugandans, it is true that administration in certain circumstances was positive."

The President added that Africa would not be free until the whole continent and surrounding islands had been liberated from colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. "Uganda shall continue to condemn in the strongest terms minority regimes policing South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and so-called Portuguese territories in Africa."

President Amin today conferred the Order of the Source of the Nile (Second Class) on Miss Elizabeth Bagaya, the Ugandan Foreign Minister, Mr Obohi Otumbi, the Minister of Internal Affairs, and Mr Emmanuel Kakhweya.

The latter was responsible for evaluating the losses to British firms and estates when they were taken over by Uganda.



A would-be Israeli settler expostulates with Israeli troops who prevented him and other Jews from slipping into the occupied West Bank area of Jordan.

Go-slow Calcutta dockers arrested

Calcutta, Oct 9.—At least 15 Calcutta dock workers have been arrested under Government emergency measures invoked to break a go-slow at the port, the Dock Labour Board said today.

A board official said the go-slow, which began on September 27 to back demands for higher bonus payments, had seriously affected the unloading of grain ships.

The central Government declared an emergency in the port

last Sunday and invoked the Defence of India Regulation, under which any person abandoning his employment without reasonable cause faces imprisonment or a fine or both.

In spite of the decree, the dock workers staged a token strike by working a half shift.

Several people were reported to have been injured today in clashes between supporters of two rival political groups in the Kashmir capital of Srinagar.

Police used batons and tear

gas to break up fights between supporters of the Kashmir Plebiscite Front and the pro-Pakistan Awami Action Committee.

Trouble broke out after Mr Maulana Farooq, chairman of the Awami Action Committee, tried to address a Muslim congregation at a mosque.

The action committee is strongly opposed to moves by the front to make peace with the Indian Government.

Police used batons and tear

Death toll of 16 in Sudan floods

Khartoum, Oct 9.—A government group called today for the immediate evacuation of low-lying areas in southern Sudan to avert epidemics as flood waters were reported to be on the rise.

Sixteen people have already been killed and more than 250,000 made homeless in the densely-populated area stricken by the floods, the worst for 28 years.—Reuter.

Deadline set for surrender of Ethiopian governor

Addis Ababa, Oct 9.—Ethiopia's military Government today set Friday afternoon as a deadline for the surrender of a provincial governor who is the grandson of former Emperor Haile Selassie's granddaughter Aida.

He disappeared with the eldest of his five sons after Haile Selassie was deposed in a coup last month. His wife is under house arrest in Addis Ababa with her only daughter.

Addis Ababa was calmer today than it was during and after Monday's shooting between rival army factions, in which five soldiers died and six were wounded.

The military Government today withdrew armoured vehicles guarding the two rebellious Engineering Corps barracks, but left strong troop detachments round the buildings.

The Government said some troublemakers had been arrested and would be court-martialled. Dissident troops have been campaigning for an end to military rule and a return to civilian government.—Reuter.

grandson of Emperor Yohannes who was killed at the turn of the century fighting the Sudanese, is married to Haile Selassie's granddaughter Aida.

He disappeared with the eldest of his five sons after Haile Selassie was deposed in a coup last month. His wife is under house arrest in Addis Ababa with her only daughter.

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Canberra bans sale of Melbourne deed

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Oct 9

The Australian Government has prohibited the export of any document relating to the sale of land between early Victorian settlers and the aborigines.

The Government had been informed that what is known as the third Batman deed was about to be sold by a Melbourne man to a British buyer. The deed relates to the sale of land in which Melbourne now stands. It is regarded as a valuable historical document and Canberra considers that it would not be permitted to leave the country.

Australian union warned on 'ship payment'

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Oct 9

The Royal Commission investigating indemnity payments by shipowners to maritime unions was told in Melbourne today that the Australian Seamen's Union had threatened to place a ban on the British-owned ship Wild Avocet unless the owners paid \$A34,000 (£18,000) to the union.

This was said to be the difference between British and Australian maritime wages. The union was alleged to have said that the money would be paid over to members of the crew and not placed in a special union fund.

Royal tribute to Fiji's links with Britain

Suva, Fiji, Oct 9.—The Prince of Wales today visited Suva, the first capital of Fiji, and met 12 direct descendants of the chiefs who ceded Fiji to Queen Victoria 100 years ago tomorrow.

He told them that he would have been allowed to meet them on the spot where the act of cession had taken place if they had not felt that Britain had fulfilled its obligations in accepting Fiji as a loyal, bringing order and tranquillity to their war-torn land.

The Prince is spending four days in Fiji for the centenary of its becoming a British colony and the fourth anniversary of its independence.

He told the chiefs that the honorary cession of their country to Britain by their ancestors had been an

"astonishing act". Anglo-Fijian friendship had since been based on "an almost unique mutual respect and understanding, not greatly changed by the advent of independence."

Fiji was a stable country and the Prince thought that its connexion with the British Crown had contributed to this.

He was proud "to feel the strength of those bonds, which have no reason as far as I can see to wither and disappear."

The Prince rejoined the Royal Navy survey ship Hydra and sailed about 15 miles to the islet of Bau, a fortified stronghold which had been the home of Chief Ratu Seru Cakobau, who led the move for cession.

He then returned to the main island of Viti Levu and drove back to Suva.—AP.

Princess leaves Poland after 'cordial' talks

Warsaw, Oct 9.—Princess Alexandra today ended her five-day official visit to Poland, the first by a member of the Royal Family to a Warsaw Pact country.

Before leaving by special flight, the Princess and her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, met Mr Zdzislaw Ulman, the Minister of Culture.

Princess Alexandra was in Warsaw primarily to open an exhibition of Polish coins treasured by Major-General Zygmunt Wlodek, who served with the Polish forces in London during the Second World War.

The press today increased coverage of the visit, which was stated by the Polish authorities generally in a low key. The Communist Party organ *Trybuna Ludu* put its report of the visit on the front pages.

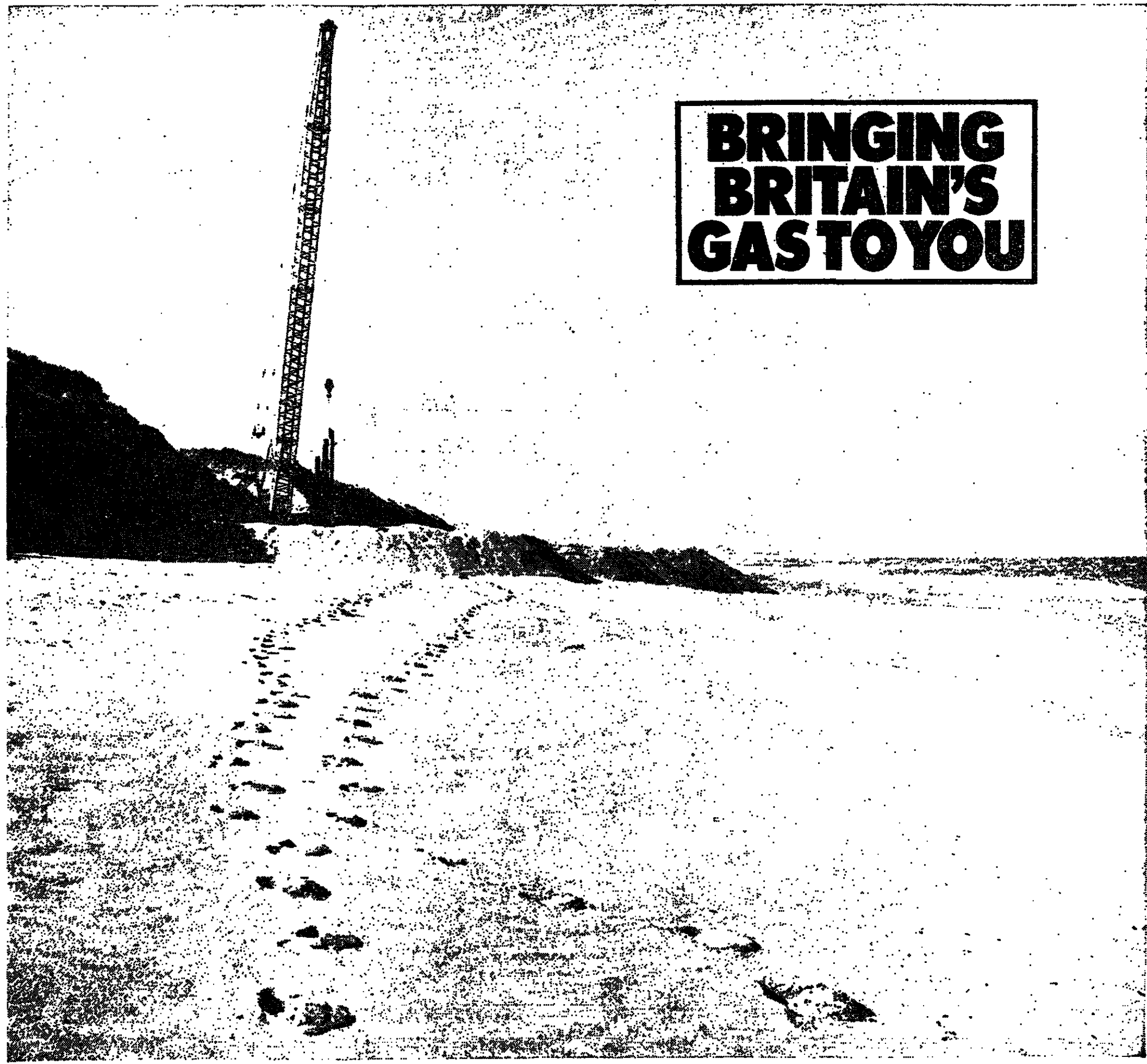
Polish television last night showed its first film coverage of the visit.

Princess Alexandra and Mr Ogilvy were received then by Mr Henryk Jablonski, the Polish head of state, for what the press today described as "cordial" talks.

The late Duke and Duchess of Kent, the parents of the Princess had spent their honeymoon in Poland, in 1934.

Our Berlin Correspondent writes: Princess Alexandra and Mr Ogilvy arrived in Berlin today as guests of Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador to West Germany.

The Princess was entertained by Herr Klaus Schütz, the Chief Burgomaster, tonight. She attended a chamber music concert at Charlottenburg castle.



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*The sand dunes will be reinstated exactly as they were.

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Sole agent cannot appoint subagent without authority

John McCann and Company v Pow

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Orr and Lord Justice Browne

[Judgments delivered October 8] Estate agents acting as "sole agents" for the vendor of a property do not have authority to delegate their functions to a subagent without the express or implied authority of the vendor.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by Mr Raymond Pow, now of New Orleans, United States, from Judge Lerman, QC, at Epsom County Court, who had awarded to estate agents, John McCann and Company, of West Street, Epsom, £275 on their claim for commission allowed to be due on the sale of a residential flat at Brivels Court, Downhill Road, Epsom.

Mr Roger Henderson for the vendor; Mr Mark Tennant for the estate agents.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in August, 1972, Mr Pow instructed John McCann and Company to sell his flat and told them that he wanted £14,250 and that if they introduced a purchaser he would pay a reasonable commission. The estate agents advertised for three weeks in local newspapers, describing themselves in the advertisements as "sole agents". They certainly believed they were sole agents, and that if Mr Pow failed to deal privately himself, though he could not appoint any other agents.

On August 29, the date found by the judge, a Mr Rudd came to see the flat. Mr Pow was not at home. So Mr Pow thought he could negotiate privately without going to pay agents' commission. But what happened—and the judge found that Mr Pow had no idea then that any other estate agents were involved.

They agreed together a price of £14,200, and by September 5 their respective solicitors were preparing contracts. On September 7 Mr Pow mentioned the matter to McCann, who said: "If that deal does not go through perhaps we can appoint some local agents". Mr Pow agreed, but made it clear that it was not to prejudice his private negotiations. Not until that date did Mr Pow authorize the appointment of subagents.

By September 13 McCann had discovered that Mr Rudd had got information about the flat from a firm called Douglas and Company. Thereupon they said that Douglas were their subagents, that they had instructed them some time before, and that because their subagents had introduced the property to Mr Rudd they were entitled to their commission.

Mr Pow disputed that. He said that he had never heard of Douglas and that so far as he knew the sale to Mr Rudd had been arranged privately.

McCann then brought an action in the county court for the full commission and pleaded in terms that their authorized subagents, Douglas, had introduced Mr Rudd and that he had thereupon bought the property. Mr Pow, who acted in person, objected to any payment being made to McCann had not introduced Mr Rudd. There was also a dispute about the date when Mr Rudd first came into the picture. McCann said that it was on August 29, the date found by the judge.

One point would dispose of the appeal. McCann claimed to have introduced Mr Rudd through subagents. The general rule was that an agent had no authority to appoint a subagent except with the express or implied authority of the principal. The general rule was that an agent had no authority to appoint a subagent except with the express or implied authority of the principal. The general rule was that an agent had no authority to appoint a subagent except with the express or implied authority of the principal.

On the authorities it seemed to his Lordship that an estate agent—certainly one who claimed to be "sole agent"—had no express or implied authority to appoint a subagent because the agent's functions required skill and confidence to perform. Those functions and duties were to use his best endeavours to sell the property at the named price to a purchaser ready, willing and able to purchase it; to prepare particulars of the property accurately and not to make any misrepresentations; to receive applications and make appointments to view; to negotiate the best price that could be obtained in the circumstances; and in the course of negotiations to receive a deposit either as stakeholder or for the vendor. All those functions and duties required skill and confidence, so much so that it would be impossible to say that an agent had any authority to delegate them to a subagent. That was borne out by the authorities such as *Mullens v Miller* (1882) 22 Ch Div 199 and *Maloney v Hardy and Moorhead* (1970) 216 EG 1582.

But Mr Tennant, for McCann, said that the sub-agency here was very limited; that Douglas were only entrusted with the ministerial act of passing on the details of a property. He relied on the statement that when an act was purely ministerial and did not involve confidence or discretion there could be a delegation of it. He had referred to the entertaining case of *St Margaret, Rochester Rural Council v Thompson* (1873) LR 6 CP 445, where a sexton was held to be able to appoint a deputy to dig a grave and ring the bell because that could be done by any reasonably competent person so that if the sexton was busy someone else could do those things; and the court had pointed out that if it was something where peculiar personal skill was required, such as a painter to paint a picture, he could not hand it over to someone else to perform.

Mr Tennant said that where there was a mere introduction of a possible purchaser that could be delegated as immaterial. But the answer was in the facts. It had not been treated in the least as immaterial. On the contrary, Douglas themselves had prepared particulars copied from McCann's paper, which they issued on their own paper, giving a full description of the premises and saying "View by appointment through agents Messrs Douglas and Company" and that they took every care to ensure that the particulars were correct. Douglas also claimed to be entitled to receive the deposit; and McCann wrote letters saying the deposit should be paid to Douglas.

So it was plain that whatever authority McCann gave Douglas it was not limited to a purely ministerial act. It was, as they had pleaded, a delegation to Douglas as a subagent for them. But they had no authority to do that on August 14 when they said they had done it, and on August 29, the date of the introduction of Mr Rudd. Douglas had no authority whatever to act as subagent as Mr Pow at that date had not authorized McCann to appoint any subagents. So the alleged introduction was made at a time when there was no authority to

delegate to a subagent and therefore the fundamental point entitling McCann to commission failed because it was not their act by which the sale was affected. The justice of the case was that Mr Pow should not be held liable; he had put the flat into the hands of McCann who claimed, as he was aware, to be sole agents and knew he had not appointed anyone else as subagents. When Mr Rudd came to Mr Pow and said "I don't come from McCann", he was entitled to say to himself "in those circumstances I am not liable to pay agents' commission and I can negotiate privately" and bring the price down as he had done. It would be unjust that he should be saddled with a claim for commission.

The appeal should be allowed. LORD JUSTICE ORR, concurring, said that the appeal should be allowed on the ground that McCann had no authority to appoint Douglas as subagents. There had been no evidence of a usage in the business of estate agents which would authorize the appointment of subagents. Lord Justice Browne agreed. Solicitors: Bowles & Co, Epsom; A. R. Drummond & Co, Epsom.

18 put on electoral register

Regina v Hammond, Ex parte Nottingham City Council. Eighteen people in Nottingham will be entitled to vote tomorrow as the result of a mandatory order made by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court. The Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Ackner granted an application by Nottingham City Council for an order of mandamus directing the electoral registration officer, Mr Michael Harry Frank Hammond, to correct the register by including

the names of 18 electors who were omitted from the register on its publication in February. The grounds of the application were that the omission of the names would deprive the electors of their right to vote at parliamentary and local government elections during the currency of the register. The Lord Chief Justice said that the court would follow well-established precedent and say that mandamus should go to correct the register in respect of the deficiencies shown in the application.

Readvertising amended winding up petition

In re Manual Work Services (Construction) Ltd.

Before Mr Justice Megarry [Judgment delivered October 8]

Where a petition seeking compulsory winding up of a company, already in voluntary liquidation, has been advertised but the hearing is sought to amend the prayer so as to seek the voluntary liquidation to continue under the supervision of the court, the only fair course is for the creditors generally, if all of them are not before the court, to be given due warning of the actual order the petitioner seeks, and the petition, as amended, should be readvertised.

His Lordship, on an application by the petitioner, Kevin Docherty trading as Surveying Associates, with the assent of the supporting and opposing creditors, gave leave to amend the petition for compulsory winding up of Manual Work Services (Construction) Ltd, in voluntary liquidation, so as to seek an order for voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the court and adjourned the petition for 28 days for its readvertisement.

Mr Charles Bonney for the petitioner and the supporting creditors; Mr Stephen Hunt for the opposing creditors; Mr Philip Heslop for the liquidator. HIS LORDSHIP said that on January 2, 1974, the company passed a special resolution for voluntary winding up, but at the creditors' meeting held the same day it was unanimously agreed that a voluntary winding up was unacceptable by reason of the company's general indebtedness.

On March 19 a judgment creditor presented a petition praying that the company should be wound up by the court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, or that such other order may be made as shall be just. The petition was advertised as being "Petition for the winding up" of the company, with nothing said about other relief. After various adjournments, the petitioner, with the assent of both

supporting and opposing creditors, now asked that, instead of the usual compulsory winding up order, the court should order that the winding up should continue under the supervision of the court and winding up subject to supervision; the question arose whether the petition, duly amended, ought to be readvertised.

In a number of cases the court had dispensed with readvertisement: *In re United Bacon Curing Co* (1890) WN 74, *In re Civil Service Brewery Co* (1893) WN 5 and *In re Waterproof Materials Co* (1893) WN 18 might be in that category. On the other hand, readvertisement was required in *In re New Oriental Bank Corporation* (1892) 2 Ch 523 and in *In re New Morgan Gold Mining Co* (1893) WN 79. It was not easy to perceive in cases so shortly reported as most of those were what the principle was.

Some assistance was to be found in *In re National Whole Meal Bread and Biscuit Co* (1891) 2 Ch 151, 152, where Mr Justice Kekewich said: "I take it that the intention of the rules as to the advertising of winding up petitions is that the petition which is heard shall be advertised—that is to say, that which is advertised and that which is heard shall be substantially the same petition".

The most recent reported authority seemed to be a Practice Note (1902) WN 77. In *re* Mr Justice Buckley, whose learning in these matters was preeminent, said: "Where a petition for a compulsory order had been advertised, and at the hearing the petitioner asked for a supervision order only, the petition ought as a general rule to be readvertised. This appeared to be the practice more recently adopted, the reason for it apparently being that persons who would be satisfied with a compulsory order would not take the trouble to appear if they thought such an order would be made, but might appear and object to a supervision order only being made."

The court was naturally reluctant to expose the petitioner to the delay that readvertisement would

produce; but the question was whether it was right to make a supervision order where the only relief advertised was a winding up order. There were, of course, many differences between winding up by the court and winding up subject to supervision; a glance at Schedule 11 to the Companies Act gave some indication of that. Winding up subject to supervision was essentially a voluntary winding up with a limited degree of additional protection.

There were over 20 creditors with claims of over £40,000 originally listed as supporting a winding up order while 14 with claims of over £75,000 were listed as opposing such an order. However, a statement of affairs as at the end of November showed that there were over 300 creditors with debts totalling nearly £300,000. It was, therefore, plain that there were many creditors with substantial claims in addition to those on the list.

It was said that the greater included the less, and so on a petition for a winding up order the relief of a supervision order might be granted. That, however, was not the point. What mattered was not what appeared to the company but what relief and protection were accorded to the creditors. If they were told that the relief being sought was the relief which would afford them all the greatest measure of protection, was it right, without warning to them, to make an order which protected them less? No doubt any of them who felt strongly enough on the matter could, after a supervision order had been made, petition for a compulsory winding up order; but that involved the time and trouble of commencing new proceedings, instead of merely attending the hearing of an existing petition and urging that a particular course of action should be taken. The only fair course was for the creditors generally to be given due warning of the actual order which the petitioner now sought.

Solicitors: Wedlake Bell for G. R. Smith & Co., West Bromwich; Beauchamp, Birmingham.

Accused woman said to have boasted of bombs

A girl witness at the M62 coach bomb trial at Wakefield Crown Court, West Yorkshire, yesterday said that she had seen Miss Ward, who is accused of 12 murders, had boasted to her about making bombs.

The girl, referred to only as Wendy, said she saw a caravan with Miss Ward while they were working at Chipperfields Circus, Belle Vue, Manchester. She said she remembered Miss Ward arriving on Saturday, January 26, with a blue-green holdall.

The previous day Miss Ward had told her that she was going to London for her employment and she was carrying a bag. It was her only luggage, he unpacked a few clothes and books, and put the holdall under a settee bed in the caravan.

On Monday, January 28, Wendy told Miss Ward that she was returning the holdall to her "other" home in Stockport and was going into Manchester to get a job there, although Wendy believed it was easier to get a bus ticket.

Miss Ward returned later, without the holdall. Before taking it on the caravan, Miss Ward opened a side pocket and took out an envelope, Wendy said. She said: "She took a piece of paper from it, scanned through it, and said 'Oh, that's what it is' and put it back."

In reply to Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, Wendy said: "I seem to remember her (Miss Ward) saying something about bombs, about home-made bombs, he said they often made these."

Mr Taylor asked: "Who were they?" Wendy replied: "I don't know. I got the impression it meant 'we'. I thought she was just joking." Wendy said that Miss Ward once mentioned a boy friend in Ireland who had been killed. "I think she had been shot by soldiers." She then told of the morning she and Miss Ward arrived atipping Northon, the winter quarters of the circus. It was Monday,

February 4, the day of the coach blast. When she left the caravan, Miss Ward was in bed and she was still there on her return. Later she saw Miss Ward leaving in a taxi carrying a white duffel bag, Wendy told Mr Taylor that she herself did not take any explosives into the caravan at any stage.

Miss Ward, aged 25, of Stockport, Greater Manchester, is accused of the murder of the 12 people who died in the coach explosion. She is also accused of causing explosions at the National Defence College, Latimer, Buckinghamshire, at Euston station, London; and on the army coach which was taking soldiers and their families from Manchester to Caterick after weekend leave. She has denied all the charges.

Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for the defence, asked Wendy if she remembered anything about a rag being put in the neck of a bottle of petrol and lit so that the bottle would explode when thrown. The girl said she thought she did.

Mr Rankin referred her to a statement she had made to the police. She agreed that one night in the caravan she and Miss Ward were watching *The Comedians* on television and were laughing at Irish jokes.

One of the jokes was about a bomb and Miss Ward is alleged to have told Wendy that she had made bombs in Ireland. Wendy's statement said that she did not believe her but she asked Miss Ward how she did it. She said Miss Ward told her she placed some kind of substance in a bottle and threw it. The girl agreed that Miss Ward had never claimed to have done anything violent in Northern Ireland or in England.

An application by Mr Rankin for the trial to be adjourned so that the defence solicitor could investigate the history of the caravan in which Miss Ward lived was granted. The court will not sit tomorrow but will resume on Monday. The hearing continues today.



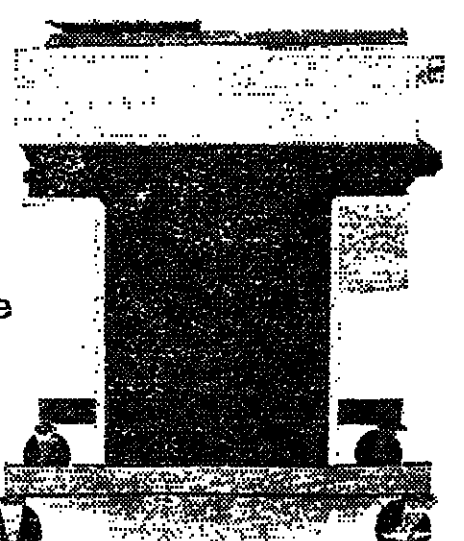
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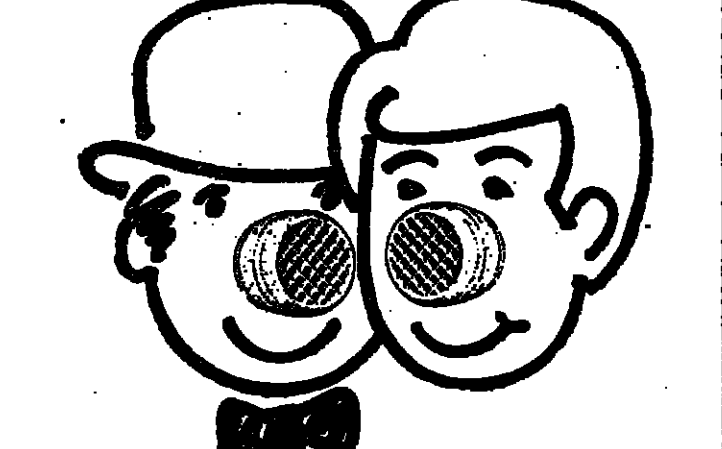


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SPORT

Football

Season's biggest crowd see Manchester underdogs out on top

By Gerry Harrison
Manchester United 1, Manchester City 0
The biggest crowd at any English club game this season, 55,225, saw United thrash City...



Greenhoff puts the ball past the Chelsea goalkeeper, Phillips, to give Stoke a 1-0 lead.

A goal to revive memories of 1966

By John Hennessy
Stoke City 2 Chelsea 2
This was a goal that should never have been, nor that if you take the all too common view that goalkeepers should be infallible...

Colchester demolish Carlisle's hopes

The compact ground of Colchester United, the third division, was once more the graveyard of a first division team...

Reading nearly catch Burnley unawares

By Norman Fox
Reading 1 Burnley 2
The basis of Reading's creditable performance was the reliability of two young central defenders...

Rugby Union

Fine Tongan effort marred as loc forward is sent off at the end

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Newport 14 Tongans 6
F'aleo, the Tongan loc forward, was sent off the field in the closing stages at Rodney Parade...

Nobody can get Carter on an exhilarating day

By Alan Gibson
Berks 13 Bucks 13
On a sunny afternoon at Newbury, in an even match of uneven quality, Berkshire scored a goal...

Three penalties for Groom plus one for neatness

By Peter Marson
Hertfordshire 17 Oxfordshire 19
A new season's county championship programme in the southern division was begun at Croxley Green yesterday...

Yesterday's football results and scorers

Table listing football results and scorers for League Cup, Scottish League Cup, and European Cup.

Today's fixtures

Table listing today's fixtures for Northern Premier League, Rugby Union, and other sports.

POL PROMOTERS ASSOCIATION CERTIFIED PPA DIVIDENDS FOR MATCHES PLAYED OCTOBER 5th, 1974

LITTLEWOODS POOLS, LIVERPOOL A RECORD TREBLE CHANCE SHARE-OUT £871,869 INCLUDING 39,977 6TH DIVIDEND WINNERS

VERNONS POOLS, LIVERPOOL THIRTY THOUSAND DIVIDENDS PAID THIS WEEK TO WINNERS ON THE 8 GOES-A-PENNY TREBLE CHANCE

Baseball

Bando home run gives Oakland lead over Orioles
Los Angeles, Oct. 9.—A five-run first inning helped Pittsburgh Pirates to a 7-0 victory over Los Angeles Dodgers...

Badminton

Champion wins first round in 20 minutes
Jakarta, Oct. 9.—Indonesian doubles champion, Tjun Tjun, won the men's singles of the second world invitation badminton tournament...

Yachting

Blyth building trimaran for round world race
Round-the-world yachtsman, Chay Blyth, has entered the Whitbread multi-hull race...

Squash rackets

JOHANNESBURG: Final round: G. Hunt (Australia) beat J. Harrington (S. Africa) 3-1...

South Africa excluded

South Africa has been excluded from the world amateur snooker championship...

Cricket

£750,000 assured before ball is bowled
Plans to make 1975 a 'golden year' for cricket were outlined on the first day of a two-day public relations and promotional seminar...

SPORT

Equestrianism Easter Parade comes between the Schockemöhles at Wembley

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris Alwyn Schockemöhle had his second win of the week for West Germany at the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley yesterday...

Tennis Taylor slots his game smoothly into place

From Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent Madrid, Oct 9. Christian Mottram and Roger Taylor, his senior by 13 years and six months, today gave Britain two places in the last 16 of the men's singles in the World Tennis Cup...

Golf Japanese give Marsh honourable mention

By Peter Ryde Golf Correspondent In the Piccadilly world match-play tournament which starts today, I am supporting Graham Marsh which is almost enough to ensure that he will be the first round winner...

The Thornhills and their chance of fame

John Woodcock To the left of the 17th green. The 19th was halved in four, and at the 20th Mrs Thornhill hit a drive that most men would have been proud of...

Yesterday's results

Cracken and Mrs C. Barton (Lip-bow) and Mrs L. Frank (Horseshoe) and Mrs M. Morgan (Royal Mid-Sussex) beat Mrs A. Morgan-Sandbach (Beckersberg)...

Racing Ascot holds the stage for two days

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent All eyes are on the weather at Ascot where the last flat meeting of 1974 is due to be staged tomorrow and on Saturday...

Red Regent and Hilarious can help Eddery consolidate

By Brough Scott Night in Town, the Cesarewitch favourite, won himself more friends yesterday... without ever stirring from his box...

Yorke programme

2.15 MALTON STAKES (2-y-o fillies; £1,160: 6f) 001 002 003 004 005 006 007 008 009 010 011 012 013 014 015 016 017 018 019 020 021 022 023 024 025 026 027 028 029 030 031 032 033 034 035 036 037 038 039 040 041 042 043 044 045 046 047 048 049 050 051 052 053 054 055 056 057 058 059 060 061 062 063 064 065 066 067 068 069 070 071 072 073 074 075 076 077 078 079 080 081 082 083 084 085 086 087 088 089 090 091 092 093 094 095 096 097 098 099 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

Lingfield Park programme

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The Great Clark Boom

Another Part of the Wood

By Kenneth Clark

(John Murray £4.75)
"I want to see that big head knocked about", muttered the housemaster as he allotted the aesthetic young Clark a dangerous place at the heart of the school. The sentiment might well have drawn sympathy and understanding a few years later from members of the Berenson household, and would certainly have been echoed by the staff of the National Gallery who locked Kenneth Clark out of his own library in 1937. He had been appointed Director of the Gallery five years earlier at the astonishingly young age of 30. He was a phenomenon.

Three discoveries—that he was not a true scholar, that the bitching of specialists exhausted him, and that he wished above all to communicate his delight to as many people as possible—took him out into the great world, and one supreme and final intellectual quality has kept him there. He brought to the glamorous but conspiratorial world of galleries, committees and dinner-tables not a big head, but a formidably clear one. Without that, no clear life stays charmed for ever, and clear-headedness is

the quality that above all informs this immensely entertaining memoir. Like all such exercises in selective revelation, *Another Part of the Wood* holds the attention as much by its retained mysteries as by its confessions. Lord Clark's account of his troubles at the National Gallery, for example, looks to me like a Dance of the Seven Veils in which each veil remains firmly in place, but for a more whole-hearted performance we shall doubtless have to wait for the work of a lucky biographer many years from now. One problem is that Clark kept no diaries and dislikes lengthy correspondence.

Another Part of the Wood is the most self-deprecating memoir I have read since Graham Greene's *A Sort of Life* (1971) and even if the depressing is done with a characteristically brisk Clerkian assurance, it is no less genuine for that.

At various points through the book he describes himself as "abnormally passive and conformist", "absolutely incapable of any collective activity", "prematurely self-controlled and defensive" and "exceptionally mean". If he won the school drawing prize each year he was at Winchester, that was because there was no serious competition; most

of his work has been rushed and superficial (for, of course, he does regret, very much, leaving scholarship for the public world); he has never written his "great book" on art and the mind of man. But the passionate joy in, and renewal by, art remains as exhilarating as ever, likewise the riches of close family life with his wife Jane (some stunning early photographs here) and their three children. More of them, presumably, in the next volume; this one stops at the outbreak of war.

The hostesses fairly fell on me and me during the period he calls *The Great Clark Boom*, from 1932 to 1939. They were simply the brightest and best-looking couple around, and *Another Part of the Wood* is rich in deliciously dry tales of the monsters at work and play (was there a difference?).

Emerald Cunard, Sibyl Colefax, Philip Sassoon, Churchill, Chamberlain, George V and Edward VIII, Duveen and his packer Bert Boggs—all told with perfect brevity and wit. One example. Mrs Cunard's luncheon guests, who were generally discouraged from uttering more than two sentences consecutively in order that a conversation might "flow" and remain "brilliant", were discussing the resemblances between men and animals:

"What an I like?" asked Emerald. "This was an uneasy silence during which we all tried to think of substitutes for the word 'parakeet'." Golden Pheasant? No, too bright. Bird of paradise about to say "Lady Amherst's

pheasant" (which is indeed a most beautiful bird) when Archie Clarke Kerr, who had been, as usual, a kind of "top" or "sop", suddenly said: "A fruit-cake but", and immediately closed his eyes again.

This book is often funny and sometimes—in Lord Clark's portraits of his rich and disreputable old father, of the painter Charles Sims, of Maurice Bowra, Charles Ricketts and the Head of Winchester Montague John Rendell—very moving. His extended picture of the Master of I Tatt, where he helped for a time on the revised *Florentine Drawings*, is sympathetic but horrifying, and it is reassuring to see that Bowra and John Sparrow, whom K took there as visitors, hated Berenson's arrogance and neurotic thoughtlessness too.

A number of small mistakes could be easily corrected in the next edition: typographical errors in French, English and Italian, and two facts. The date of Hitler's "beer-hall" putsch was 1923, not 1929 (by the second date, he was, more alarmingly, accumulating a huge respectable vote which suits Lord Clark's concept of Hitler); and Ghosts has not, so far as I am aware, been performed "at the National Theatre"; presumably the production at which K fainted, Cyril Thornalke was not, so far as I know, born in 1929. The point was that he had fainted in exactly the same place when reading the play at Winchester as a boy, and that "the body had a better memory than the mind". Yes, a huge pity there about to say "Lady Amherst's

Michael Ratcliffe



At Bath, photographed by Herbert Lambert

Clio's vital statistics

Time on the Cross

Two volumes: *The Economics of American Slavery*; and *Supplement: Evidence and Methods*

By Robert William Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman

(Wildwood House, £4.25 & £5.50)

How free is "freedom"? In 1850 a black slave born in the American South had a life expectancy of 36 years. In Manchester (or in New York), at the same date, the unenslaved worker could expect to live to 24. As Fogel and Engerman point out, in this most interesting book, the whip hurt slaves but did not usually kill; nor was slave food bad. To be laid off, in the early industrial city, did kill; off the premises, a slave released the responsibility of the mill owner. If the slave was never free of his master, nor was the master ever free of the slave. After the civil war slaves were "free" but they were in many ways worse off. The abolitionists released them not only into "freedom" but also on to a free market.

Time on the Cross is like an inversion of Marxist defences of the lack of western-style freedom in Mao's China: just think of the gain in nutrition. But its authors are by no means Marxists. They are "cliometricians"—American economic historians who use detailed statistical techniques to make their points. The detail is so great that, like a government report, the book comes in two volumes. The first is prose, the second is a first-order boiling battery of equations. Clio's vital statistics are thus, for the non-mathematician, still somewhat veiled in the decent obscurity of algebra.

But what is revealed is remarkable enough. The central point is the continued strength of slavery as an economic institution in the American South, even in the nineteenth century. Without morally motivated attack, it could have survived.

The United States slave population had grown largely by natural increase. (In the Caribbean, where care and a worse climate made importation more crucial.) In 1860 more black Americans, proportionately, were native-born than whites. Slaves tended to be housed no worse than the free working population. Families were usually split up (at least on Fogel and Engerman's figures). The masters did even better, however. The plantation system of forced-labour gang-work squeezed high profit out of slaves. When the abolitionists added their ethical attack, the characteristic profit-morals allegation that slavery

was also inefficient, they were wrong. Economically, it worked well. Fogel and Engerman's argument, of course, is all averages. Just as this will cover "inefficiency" here and there, it also conceals brutality. Efficiency, too, is a criterion of limited value in judging slavery. Slavery was wrong because it was wrong, not because it was wrong for blacks in the red.

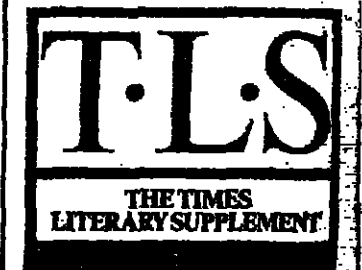
Hot after cliometric parody, the authors do not always take this point. They go so far as to accuse abolitionists of helping to build a stereotype of lazy black labour, by emphasizing the supposed unprofitability. Yet any hanging-back was surely justified. Let me end, then, with a harsh example. The profit came from the forward nature of the work. It was like the "profit" squeezed out of Poles in the factories of Speer, Krupp and Hitler, Inc; or out of Stalin's enemies in the Gulag Archipelago. When slavery ended, 100 per cent pay rises were not enough to tempt blacks back to gang-work.

Economics—as both cliometricians and cupric marxists need to remember—is not everything. Let me end, therefore, with a harsh example. Fogel and Engerman demonstrate elaborately that it was bad business, and not necessary for white owners and overseers to exploit black women sexually. They head out "mulattoes", to back their conclusion. Yet they run up against the paradox (their word) that owners gave pregnant female slaves better care than free women got: the low maternal death rate shows this. But they lose after the offspring badly: hence a high death rate among infants. This is a paradox to Fogel and Engerman because it is economically illogical. To me, it sounds as if slave owners were asexual expedient slaves in perpetuating the flesh-and-blood evidence.

That isn't economics. But it is this meaning of slavery which, in grandchildren's bitter recollection, gives bite to such books as *Martin X's Autobiography*. George Jackson's prison letters or Calvin Herron's *Sex and Racism*. Fogel and Engerman miss this out of their graphs.

But even in deploring something, it is as well to know exact, not its reputed, characteristics where you can, and they are good at this.

Paul Barker is editor of *Left on Society*.



THIS WEEK

Osbert Lancaster's unstately homes

Erich Heller on Thomas Mann

Harry Levin on Edmund Wilson

Kenneth Clark's memoirs

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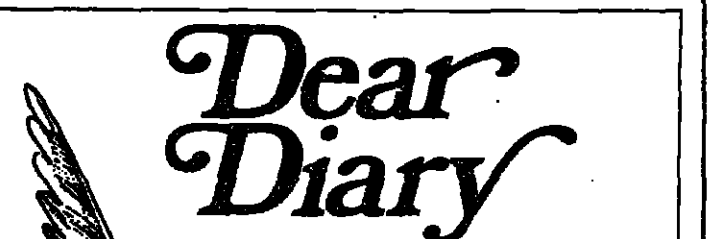
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The Prime Ministers

Vol I: From Walpole to Peel

Edited by Herbert van Thal

(Allen & Unwin, £6.95)

The obscure Prime Ministers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are obscure indeed. Familiar as Walpole, Chatham, Lord North or the younger Pitt may be, the Earl of Wilmington, the two Grenvilles or Viscount Godolphin cannot be said to be everybody's lips.

The most interesting of the Prime Ministers to read about are those in the middle group who are neither immensely obscure nor already well known. Burke's party leader, to whom he gives the political loyalty of his lifetime, was the Marquis of Rockingham. There is no satisfactory biography of him and the short essay by Paul

Langford brings out weaknesses of which one was not aware. Rockingham was "a notoriously poor parliamentary performer. During his first administration he spoke only twice and on each occasion merely because the tactics of his opponents compelled him to rise to his feet. In matters of policy he was irresolute, procrastinating and apparently incapable of initiative". It was around this dauntingly inadequate leader that Burke evolved his theory of the "great man" of his political theory, and he was not well rewarded for his loyalty.

The Earl of Shelburne is another figure who is always fascinating. Perhaps intellectually the most brilliant of all the eighteenth-century Prime Ministers, he brought new ideas and new knowledge, with a think-tank including men of the calibre of Priestley and

Jeremy Bentham, he was distrusted and disliked by almost all the politicians who had to work with him. Frank O'Gorman goes so far as to say that "he was universally detested by his contemporaries".

In this point contemporary judgment is almost always correct. Posterity may not be able to understand quite why a man is hated but the contemporary judgment is not to be set aside. Another fascinating Prime Minister, the Earl of Bute, rings through from the eighteenth century because in his brief period of office and in his period of power before and after, he was more brutally attacked by more gifted satirists than any Prime Minister before or since. Lord Shelburne, perhaps justifying in Bute's case the universal dislike which he suffered, said that "his bottom was that of any Scotch nobleman, proud,

aristocratic, pompous, imposing... He was insolent and cowardly, at least the greatest political coward I ever knew". Yet Bute was a scholar and a scientist, certainly a highly intelligent man as well as a successful courtier.

Inevitably the detail and the quality of the essays on the Prime Ministers from Walpole to Peel varies somewhat arbitrarily. It is interesting at the time of a general election to reflect how rare great Prime Ministers are. In the 120 years of this first volume Walpole, Chatham, Pitt and Peel are the only four to qualify in the first rank not only as men but as Prime Ministers. That is an average of one great Prime Minister every 30 years. Perhaps in the twentieth century we have not done too badly.

William Rees-Mogg

Double header

Living Twice

By C. H. Rolph

(Gollancz, £4)

C. H. Rolph (or to give him the name whose suppression enabled him to live two lives—ex-Chief Inspector C. Hewitt of the City of London Police) has always been prepared to give respect only where it is due, but generously. He has an irreverent sense of humour and an irrepressible habit of speaking his mind, come what may.

His autobiography is, as one might expect, frank with no nonsense, covering a lot of experience and full of humour and humanity. Roughly it is only when one has lived through some of the times he describes that one gets the full flavour of his comments. Who, remembering the Old Bailey of the Thirties, could fail to relish his appraisal of the late Sir Ernest Wild as a poseur and a mousetrap (with the additional comment that the Judge Jeffreys was also a Recorder of London)? But any reader will find the "poseurs"

encounters with Maurice Healy, of blessed legal memory, happy reading. The book's great virtue is its clarity. The result is a verbally illustrated social document of the century, beginning in childhood, as he remembers his first realization of injustice (at school) and the unlearning of it, the discovery of poor dead Annie, his nurse, so kind to him and so unfeeling to a cripple. This lifelong hatred of injustice, cant and cruelty, has remained with him all his life.

The chronicle of his days in the City of London Police (including a summary of sharp criticisms of his chief) help in understanding the policeman's lot even today. Anyone who talks to the younger members of the force is necessarily aware that the old conservatism still inhibits the advancement of the policeman into the Seventies. I think that if the ex-Chief Inspector were at the Old Bailey today, some of his criticisms would be gentler: a new race of judges, feet placed firmly on the ground, would agree with many of

them; but the police would still understand them from within. Mr Rolph has moved from the company of the bounds to the salvation of the fox, about whom he has no illusions at all but whose welfare he passionately espouses, always provided the fox will mend his ways somewhat. There can be few reformers whose knowledge is derived from more direct sources. Under five editors of the *New Statesman* he has fought dogmatically for causes he has espoused, humour always as a supplementary weapon.

Oh! to have been a fly on the wall during some of his differences of opinion with that lovable if exasperating personality, Kingsley Martin, whose progressive views so often condemned as reactionary those of other progressives. The most people would have called them, "Perhaps", says Mr Rolph, "it would be apt to call them solemn discussions conducted half an octave higher than usual", a remark which illuminates much of what this book contains.

Peta Fordham

Soldiers of the Queen

A Village in Chelsea

An informal account of the Royal Hospital

By David Ascoli

(William Lucascombe, £3.50)

The sometimes stormy, sometimes stony relationship between the British citizen and his paid fighting-men reached its nadir less than a century ago when notices outside hostilities forbade dogs and soldiers. And the degree of public respect or contempt for the Army then, as at most times during the past 300 years, could be gauged pretty accurately from attitudes to the "Chelsea Pensioners", the In-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital.

David Ascoli gives an evocative portrait of these recalcitrations of public opinion, although if the subtitle were taken literally his book would be one of pericholia appeal to old soldiers and Chelsea residents. In fact this is a first-class study of the changing status of the regular soldier as well. Political and communal conditions that have helped to mould the British Army over the last three centuries are necessarily come into perspective, and the author projects some fresh, intriguing facets of the mores of the period.

The In-Pensioners salute Charles II as their founder, yet they could probably give equal credit to Sir Stephen Fox, the Army's first Paymaster-General. There is no historical evidence to support the legend of Nell Gwynn's involvement, which is a pity since In-Pensioners are deprived of an excuse to grouse about "living in a royal brothel".

There has been corruption aplenty at the Hospital, sometimes on a scale to excite envy and admiration in the North-East today. The outstanding villain and first plunderer—the first and, mercifully, the last

Earl of Ranelagh—established a tradition of exploiting the Pensioners, which was to die hard. Yet honest, high-level (if not divine) intervention occurred frequently enough to keep the Hospital somehow in existence until exposure and outcry ended the frightful venality.

Whenever old soldiers are gathered together there are escapades and gasconades and colourful stories. The wards have always housed a quota of "Pensioners", and today's In-Pensioners of the flamboyant and recalcitrant, the hard drinkers and the abstemious, the storytellers and the listeners, the half-Beyond that, one need not be a devious-eyed romantic to recognize most of them as gentlemen of natural human dignity, slow to give or take offence, displaying the innate qualities that go with the one trade in which the professionals are happiest when not exercising it.

According to the author, the admission of Navy and Air Force pensioners to fill gaps in the ranks would be a mistake and could create problems. Why a mistake? What problems? The bald statement is not enough.

In the early chapters David Ascoli has a disconcerting habit of jumping about in time, but this is a minor blemish and the main body of the book is brilliant research, careful chronicling and a dashing narrative.

Laurence Cotterell

Books next week: reviews will include Richard Holmes on the second volume of *Sublime Bedford's* life of Aldous Huxley; Susan Hill on new novels by Lawrence Durrell, P. G. Wodehouse and Brian Glanville; and Roy Lewis on Richard Hall's *Stanley: an Adventurer Explored*.

A governing class

County and Court

Government and Politics in Norfolk, 1558-1603.

By A. Hassell Smith

(Clarendon Press, £8.50)

"I tell thee, thou liest; thou liest and liest in thy throat", wrote one English county gentleman to another in the late sixteenth century. "And I do by this my letter challenge thee as a lying knight... meer me... either at Flushing or Middleburgh, there to run three courses with a sharp lance... If filthy fear causeth thee to refuse this, then serve with me on horseback or foot in three services... But if thou shalt refuse... then I will severely embazon thee, as a dunghill spirited man."

This exchange of pleasantries formed part of the Norfolk scene; and Dr Hassell Smith has admirably recaptured the sights and sounds of a vigorous, independent, spirited society. More especially we see a governing class in action as justices of the peace, sheriffs, deputy lieutenants concerned with the problems of internal peace and welfare, the social and taxation, religion and above all with safeguarding their personal prestige in the county. We are witnessing in fact an internal struggle for power characteristic of provincial England; and, guided by Dr Smith, we see it passing through three crucial phases.

During the first the county was dominated by the Duke of Norfolk, cousin of the Queen, and the most powerful magnate in Elizabethan England. Most patronage in the shire derived from him, faction was stamped down and he boasted that he was more powerful in his bowling alley in Norfolk than was Mary Stuart in Scotland. He lost in succession three wives in childhood and a political innocent in spite of his power—he got entangled in a plot against the Queen and was executed in 1572.

In the final phase, coinciding with the last decade of the reign, faction became merged with principle. We are witnessing the evolution of county opposition to the pressures of the central government, an opposition led by men who dimly sensed and foreshadowed the gathering conflicts of the next reign. (It has always been in the nature of politics in this country, but not in the United States, to underestimate the strength of regional feeling until it almost engulfs them: here is one more example.)

In the early chapters we sometimes tire before Dr Smith does, of the personal squabbles; and there is also some repetition. But his conclusions should be in the hands of every student of the history and literature of the period.

Joel Hurstfield

Quick guide

The Strange Case of Alfred Hitchcock, or The Plain Man's Hitchcock, by Raymond Dargatzis (Faber, £5.50). Few of even Mr Hitchcock's most solemn devotees would be likely to worry their heads overmuch about whether the trials undergone by the hero (Cary Grant) in that delectable nonsense adventure *North by Northwest* have given him "a profound spiritual experience" which will change his attitude to the world of Madison Avenue advertising from which he comes—let alone whether, if such a moral transformation has not been achieved, the film can be justified as a *bildungsroman*. But then this may be recognized as one of those bees Mr Dargatzis tends to get in his bonnet. All his books on the cinema have them; they also all have pages of startling originality and perspicacity which make reading them worth while. This film-by-film guide to Hitchcock is no exception. But a plain man's Hitchcock? He has to be kidding.

New Ceramics, edited by Eileen Lewenstein and Emmanuel Cooper (Studio Vista, £6.95), is the best survey of its kind to appear in recent years. Work from more than 30 countries and regions throughout the world is discussed by local specialists. The overriding impression is that there is virtually no such thing as a ceramic tradition among the present generation of studio potters, although emphasis is on the art object rather than the domestic ware. The copious illustrations, in black and white and in colour, underline the view that in Britain at least there is no better aesthetic value for money than a piece of the best modern pottery.



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BOOKS/TWO

Fiction

In Their Wisdom

By C. P. Snow

Macmillan, £2.95

The Gaudy

By J. I. M. Stewart

Gollancz, £2.80

Yes—oh dear yes—the novel tells a story, groaned E. M. Forster, wishing it were not so. Most serious novelists probably share his weariness with the necessity to invent a plot, a vehicle in which to place their characters, or in which to trundle through the landscape of ideas which is the real reason for their writing at all. Some contemporary novelists puncture all tyres, and force their readers to plod through their characters, or in which to trundle through the landscape of ideas which is the real reason for their writing at all. Some contemporary novelists puncture all tyres, and force their readers to plod through their characters, or in which to trundle through the landscape of ideas which is the real reason for their writing at all.

character: the plot of *In Their Wisdom* serves well enough to draw the characters together in a pavane; but one's real interest is in the slow layering of character, the disposition of a large cast on-stage (for he is a natural dramatist, though not a playwright). Freedom from the people and settings of the long *Strangers and Brothers* sequence has brought its rewards; these new characters are almost without exception four-square and solid: the machinating Swaffield, a rich man with an insatiable appetite for manipulation, is one of Lord Snow's most vivid inventions. One gets pieces and of greater and lesser effectiveness, of course; two at least are brilliantly brought off—a meeting of two elderly, dying peers in stoic confrontation of their fate, and a brain operation.

The Gaudy has a number of sub-plots rather than a plot: an undergraduate, the son of a newly appointed cabinet minister, is suspected of rape; another commits suicide; Patullo meets a former love, now married to an early rival of his. Though in his other person, as Michael James, J. I. M. Stewart has obviously to be much concerned with plot, in this novel he seems to concentrate on scene-setting and the presentation of a set of characters who will presumably return in subsequent books. These are more obviously theatrical than Lord Snow's—sometimes a little caricatured, finding it difficult to avoid saying a good thing, tending to take up dramatic positions against set-pieces of landscape: The Long Field, the Provost's Luncheon Party, Mr Talbot's Tea. But there is a marvellous good domestic dialogue, and some good comic scenes.

However, there is more to the book than that: the relationships between the generations are a major theme, and particularly well done.

Derek Parker

it in 1974; in 1920 it would have done well.

A Game of Patience, by Francis King (Hutchinson, £2.75). Set in the last months of the war in a small Surrey village now menaced, as never before, by the random attacks of the Luftwaffe, a small community waits for life to begin again when the war is over. Marion waits for her husband, who may be dead or a prisoner, and looks after her household of mother-in-law; nervous, asthmatic little son; land-girl Valerie, 17-year-old daughter of a well-known MP; and Roy, "conchie" and malicious trouble-maker. The strains on the various relationships are increased when the village is disturbed by a barrage balloon crew, noisy, brash, definitely lower class, bored and ready for mischief. Each nuance of life is recorded with care and affection. One day the barrage balloon crew pack up and leave and the novel quite simply stops. So did the war, one might say, but having entered the lives of the characters, such an ending is something of a disappointment.

couplets; a pepper of exclamation marks tries to do the job of feeling; photographs doctored to make silhouettes on the pages where the poems are printed cannot disguise the book's triviality. Davie's nostalgia has been ill-served by an attempt to try on Bertram's old suit with none of Bertram's panache.

Full of descriptions of places that have taken his fancy, Charles Tomlinson's *The Way In* (Oxford, £1.25) shows off a painter's eye—snow is seen as a batter of ash and crystal; pylons in moonlight are "frigid lattices". Such observation is pretty, but this poet is forever trying to wring Deep Meaning from it and his verse splinters into fragments of philosophy. Someone once described Tomlinson as a gum fellow trying to learn how to play the flute. There's little joy in his perceptions. The same goes for Douglas Dunn, but then Dunn has no flautist ambitions, and his *Love or Nothing* (Faber, £1.25) brings together poems in a good, plain voice. I like "The White Poet", which shows there is still stuff to be learnt from Laforgue, and "Ars Poetica", a fantasy about typewriters writing poems on typewriters. We are the Typewriter Muses, we were bred.

By W. C. Williams on Patience Strong. Dunn is a witty poet inclined to let wit shape a poem when inspiration dries up. David Black relies more upon fancy. *The Happy Crow* (Lines Editions, Macdonald, Edgefield Road, Midlothian, 80p) shows him digging away in his own weird mine of sin and philology, often discovering nothing more interesting than a few Zen tags; but it also has a splendid poem ("The Water-Lily") in praise of the riches of the depths of unknowing, a handful of lyrics with an original pulse, and a longish poem called "Melusine" that is remarkable.

Black is Scottish. His absence from *Made in Scotland*, edited by Robert Garioch (Carcanet, £2.50 & £1.25) is a serious omission in an anthology otherwise notable for good poems by Robin Fulton, Tom Buchan, and Paul Mills. Stewart Conn's *New Poems 1973-74* (Hutchinson, £2), the annual PEN anthology, is more coherent than volumes in this series usually are.

Finally, magazines. The anniversary issue of the *Quarterly Review of Literature* is a paperback book (26 Haslett Avenue, Princeton, New Jersey, £2), and testimony to the catholic but perceptive and thoughtful judgement of Professor T. Weisz and his wife over the years since 1943. *Wallpaper* (11 Ascham Street, London, NWS, £1) is an avant-garde newcomer, full of sums and teasing stories, worth getting for a set of "Modern Sonnets" by the poet Anthony Howell.

Robert Nye

In brief

Under Wedgery Down, by Ernest Raymond (Cassell, 85p). It would be an ungrateful reader who, after Ernest Raymond's long career, did not come his novel, completed before his death earlier this year at 85. It returns to old theme of religion versus agnosticism: a young man in rural England in the 1900s has his simple faith destroyed by a splendidly cynical priest. Not a theme we can recognize as immediate to our time, and the book lacks immediacy, the primary touch of truthfulness of characterization which could bring it off as a simple tour de force. Its "old story" aspect is undermined by a lack of cerebral sharpness, too: the "nobility" and "saltness" of the clergy is unsupported by the evidence. But, alas, one is reading

Poetry

Charles Tomlinson has been dead a year, confronted with his posthumous book *You, Fog* (Faber, £1.75) one wish this Mr W. H. all piety and his measure of wit? Here are 19 poems an antismudge. Nothing from the page with those lines which made him such power when he was young, anywhere there is artful ochre, consciously unambiguous irony, a setting for that verse where his talent was some. I won't disparage a page achievement in the last of his life Auden made a verse bear a weight of business. There is a sense in which he ended up writing like capers cut in net slippers, winning artful, esoteric, made from a sense of the limitations of talent, and a moral insistence on the rules of the "me" which is poetry. The best poems in *Thank You*, are a relief when seen against the page with those of his surviving contemporaries, still addicted to language as magic.

ke the title piece. This narrates his return to England in 1972. In skilful bits (seven to the line) he once differentiates between New York smog and fog in the shire countryside at Christmas, immuring him with friends in a manor-house. Birds sing "whose blood is bristling", but mostly he praises the landscape of bare trees coming the weather "to deft-drops", while

Shopping around

Sheila Black

● Elegant, understated style is missing from so many of today's clothes. There is little choice between the frankly dull or dowdy and the innovating, exciting designs that energize fashion but frighten off women of all ages. Bernat Klein's catalogue features traditional British good taste invested with a dash of modernity in colour and fabric as well as styling. Timeless and ageless—flattering for most shapes, sizes and complexions—the range includes vibrant or subtle shades for the Scottish tweeds and worsteds for day plus clinging fabrics for hostess gowns. This is mail order in the quality market, with prompt

answers to questions, individual service, and that classic ingredient of the customer always being right. Prices reflect the quality. The versatile cape jacket illustrated here is £38. Well-cut shirts are £12. A cowl-neck evening gown in a romantic print is £25, with high neck and long sleeves for what may well be a hard winter in houses where heating is subject to some economic restrictions. The Klein fabrics are sold by the yard for home dressmakers and you can also order rugs, curtains, bedspreads and table linens. The address is Bernat Klein Design, Waukrigg Mill, Galashiels TD1 1QD, Scotland.



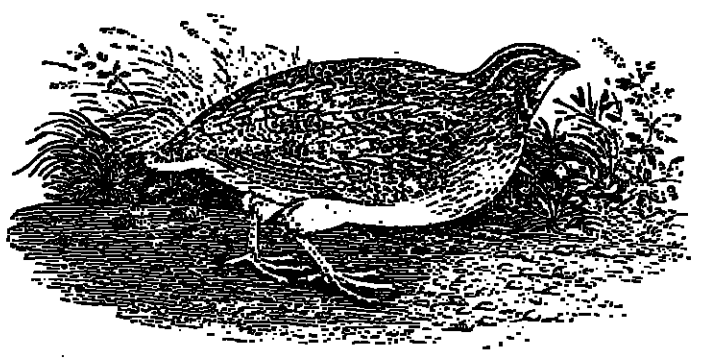
● There seems to be some emphasis on boating today, so I recommend old sea charts from Susanna Fisher, an historian who specialized in marine history at Greenwich and who married a keen sailor. Susanna does about three lists of charts a year and her next one should be ready by the beginning of November, so she can start taking names for it now. The list covers a mixture of purely decorative charts—and they are decorative with old lettering and 'faded' colours—at about £5 upwards, ideal for framing; then goes right on through all price levels up to real collectors' charts at £100. Susanna will try to hunt down charts of particular places for people who have patience and money and she would be helpful with knowledge and advice if investment is the main motivation for buying. The lists are not illustrated but I should think sea chart enthusiasts know how they look. Susanna Fisher is at Spencer, Upham, Southampton and her telephone number is Durley, Hants, 281.

● Jack Holt reckons to supply everything for the small boat and its sailor. The range of boating accessories and clothing should help solve Christmas present problems for water enthusiasts. The thick catalogue of 96 pages covers a multitude of prices from ditty bags at 95p to fleeced-lined, waterproof wetsuits at £29. Postage is included when you buy by mail if it is a small element in the total price but postage and/or carriage would obviously be charged on heavy or awkward orders. The catalogue costs 35p from Jack Holt's shop (open for personal shopping too), The Embankment (1.5-mile upstream from Putney Bridge on the south side of the Thames), London, SW15. The telephone number is 01-788 9255. ● The Boy Scouts sell by mail—not only uniforms but a host of useful adjuncts of the camping and outdoor life. There are two mail order catalogues. One is *Uniform, Trophies and Flags 74* and the other is *Camping and Outdoor Activities 74*. There is also a Book List. All three are free but please be understanding and do not order anything you will not want as they cost so much to produce these days. The address is Scout Shops Limited, Churchill Industrial Estate, Lancing BN15 8UG, Sussex.

● If you own a boat and have always longed for an Electrolux electrically-operated, flushing loo, there are 45 of them—formerly demonstration models—being jobbed off at Buyers and Sellers of 120 Ladbroke Grove, London W10 (01-229 1947). Originally more than £100, they are now going to anyone who offers over £60 or thereabouts. Also available are non-electric flushing loos (from Electrolux) at £35. In stock now at this shop that sells seconds in domestic appliances are a lot of the smaller Electrolux refrigerators for calor gas at from around £33 according to condition, plus one or two electric models. Stock may have changed by the time you get there, so telephone first. B and S just takes what it can sell at discounts, shoves it all in the shop, with no attempt at display, and you forage.

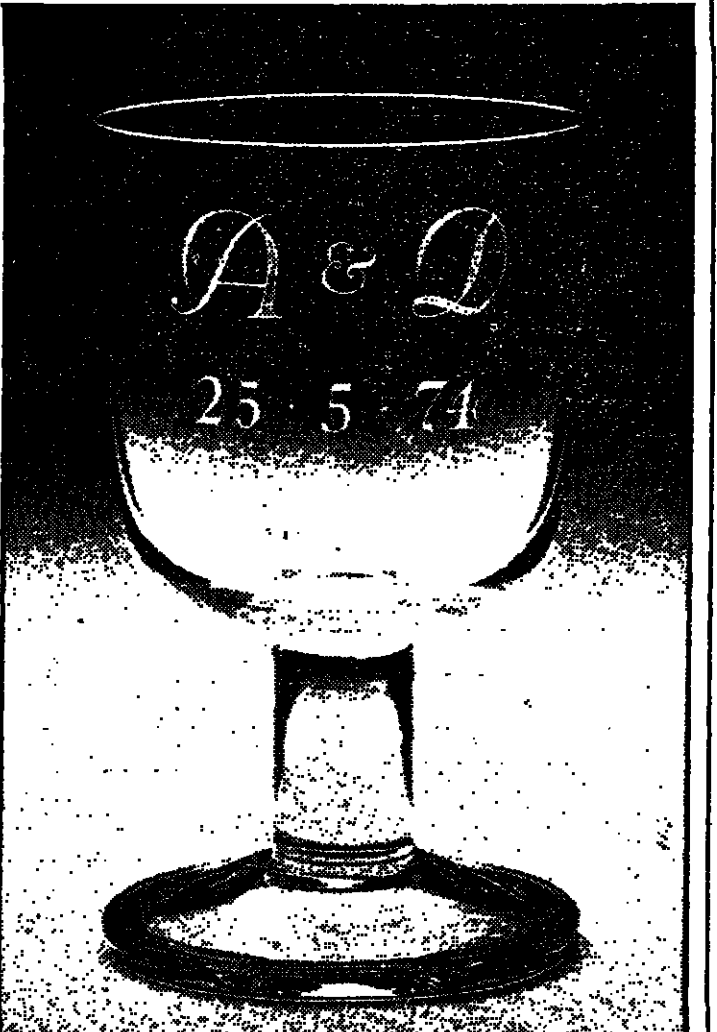
● About eighteen months ago, I recommended some crystal glasses that could be initialled—they were in three or four shapes and engraved by Dent although sold through Barlow, the firm that does those named towels. Dent is now doing its own thing under the guidance of its Heredities parent and sending out its own leaflets—a new one is ready any day now. It includes a whisky tumbler which works out at £3.45 with one initial. The goblets are Lune and Rawthey, traditional in shape but of different sizes at £6.40 and £5.80, with one initial only. Extra initials at 50p each and Zodiac signs at £1.75 extra. To get priority delivery within about three weeks, add another 95p. A new, fairly squat, rounded goblet of modern shape will be in the new leaflet. Special engraving orders can be undertaken—coat of arms, symbols, badges, emblems, etc. The address is Dent Glass, Risehill Mill, Dent, Sedbergh, West Riding of Yorkshire and personal callers are invited to the studio on Monday to Friday. Do not start comparing the prices with Mulberry Hall's Stuart Crystal, as the sizes and products are not comparable.

● Good ideas are worth repeating; so, having repeated a recommendation of the trickles of delicious cheese from Chewton Farms, I am now returning to the subject of quail. I have been buying from Sprunks Farm because the birds are fresh and not frozen. If you have a freezer you can safely freeze them your-



self, either whole and raw in bags or pre-cooked in your favourite sauce. They have a really subtle flavour and are best kept simple. Mrs Beeton roasts them. In Provence, they stuff them with bread soaked in milk—just enough to be absorbed. The moist bread has herbs beaten into it—parsley and a hint of shredded onion are good together, but even in Provence garlic is avoided as being too strong for these delicate birds. Sauce should not be too strong or too spiced, so stick to butter, white wine or orange juice (lightly laced with lemon juice) as bases. Garnish with watercress, oranges, grapes or any mild fruits. These young birds are so tender that the only

trap is overcooking them to dryness, or roasting too fast. They keep well, in sauces in a covered dish, to serve at delayed dinners or to give the hostess a chance to cook before guests arrive. They thaw fast from the freezer because of their small size and, for the same reason, can be cooked in a short time. Two make one good portion. Compared with game and other gourmet meals, quail is far from expensive. Even against more mundane meats, it still looks pretty reasonable. The cost, including postage, £4.80 per dozen—add 40p a bird if ordering more, but a dozen is the minimum order. The address is Nigel D. Mizen, Sprunks Farm, Knights Lane, Dunsfold, Surrey.



● For a Londoner, I have a wonderful collection of tools—even gardening tools as part of a "bottom drawer" operation against the time when I shall have a real garden. I have collected them partly because I use many of them, but mostly because I gravitate towards tool-shops and I find myself tempted to buy a good product. Now my vulnerability has been attacked anew by a tool catalogue called *Mate*. It is a very good catalogue with the tools chosen by Ron Hickman, chairman of the company and designer of the new Black and Decker Workmate among other things. The illustrations are excellent, highlighting special features of the tool such as "moulded handles" or "three cutter tools". Portable lighting and running leads or portable power points are other things. Let me make it quite clear that the tools have not been chosen for their cheapness but for their value, quality and performance. That is obvious from the catalogue. The prices of Ron Hickman's tools are highly competitive, but do not expect the cheapest of everything. There are plenty of low cost items in the catalogue, like steel rules, accessories and the like. The printed prices exclude VAT and postage or carriage are kept realistically low. The catalogue costs you 15p. You keep it and when prices have to be changed, separate price lists are sent free to keep in a pocket inside the back cover. There is a £1 voucher for £15 order. The address is Mate Tools, Brewery Road, Hoddeston, Hertfordshire EN11 8FH. Regular customers get free catalogues, automatically.

● The annual culling of the deer herds in Holker Hall's huge Deer Park has begun. You may wonder why this item of news should concern you. It does if you like venison which, in the hands of good cooks, can be delicious. At Holker Hall, they are now building up a venison list for those who want to buy a whole carcass of red or fallow deer at the reasonable price of 50p a lb. Jointed the price is 53p. But pause before you rush to be listed because the price is so low (venison filets cost £2 per lb in London this week). The red and fallow carcasses now are anything between 100lb and 200lb—half a carcass costs 53p per lb. Later this year, there will be carcasses of hinds at 100 to 200lb and of fallow does at 60 to 80lb, which is more manageable. Roe bucks, culled all through the year, weigh between 30 and 40lb while Roe does (November to February) are 20 to 30lb. Friends and neighbours with deep freeze cabinets might join in a venison-buying consortium. At Holker Hall (pronounced Hooker) the carcasses are put into chill at once but not deep frozen, so you get them in good condition for your own freezer. Each customer gets recipes. The snag is, of course, that this is a cash and carry offer, useful only to those who are prepared to drive to Holker Hall, if that includes you. Get your name on the venison list by writing to The Estate Office, New Holker Estate Company, Cark-in-Carumel, Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria.

● A diagrammatic book on the maintenance and repair of bicycles should save both tempers and lives. I found it easy to follow and I'm no cyclist. Text and illustrations that cover 25 pages are taken from *The Reader's Digest Repair Manual*, and the book is published by Hodder, Causton of St. Pauls House, 8/12 Warwick Lane, London EC4A. Hodder does not sell direct but retailers can order from them. The book is at many branches of W. H. Smith, some other large newsagents' shops and many bookshops. It costs 50p.

● Mary Howard-Johnson found it impossible to buy serviceable classic clothes in large sizes so she went into business making for herself and others like her. She employs five first-class tailors, all women, and insists on a high standard of workmanship. She has no catalogues but each garment is made to specific lengths to the measurements you give. The material is quality Donegal Tweed, all pure wool, or a heavier-weight English tweed if you prefer. The range starts with a fully-lined cape in a choice of three mixtures—Dark Green/Cactus, with navy flecks; Brown/Camel with orange and off-white; Grey/Camel with wine and black. Lengths are 36, 38, 40, 42 and 45 inches. The price is £25 plus 30p postage. There are two skirts, one four-gore and one A-line in the new lengths—choose from 23, 25, 27, or 29 inches long and give other sizes. Prices are from £3.95 to £5.95 according to size. Full-length hostess skirts are in Gordon, Black Watch, Menzies and Royal Stuart tartans at £9.75. Delivery is about 10 days. Write or telephone Mary Howard-Johnson to sort out your needs. The address is 28 Bodnant Avenue, Leicester LE5 5RA. Telephone Leicester 738992.



Robert Nye

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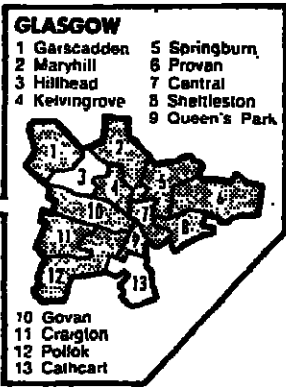
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Where the parties had support in February

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30 SEATS
The number before each name shows its position on the map

- 1 Aberdeen
- 7 Coatbridge & Airdrie
- 2 Dundee
- 5 Edinburgh
- 10 Glasgow
- 8 Greenock & Port Glasgow
- 3 Kirkcaldy
- 4 Motherwell & Wishaw
- 9 Paisley
- 6 Stirling, Falkirk & Grangemouth



WELSH BOROUGHS

- 10 SEATS
- 128 Aberdare
- 130 Cardiff
- 127 Merthyr Tydfil
- 126 Newport
- 129 Rhondda
- 131 Swansea

NORTHERN IRELAND BOROUGHS

- 4 SEATS
- 11 Belfast

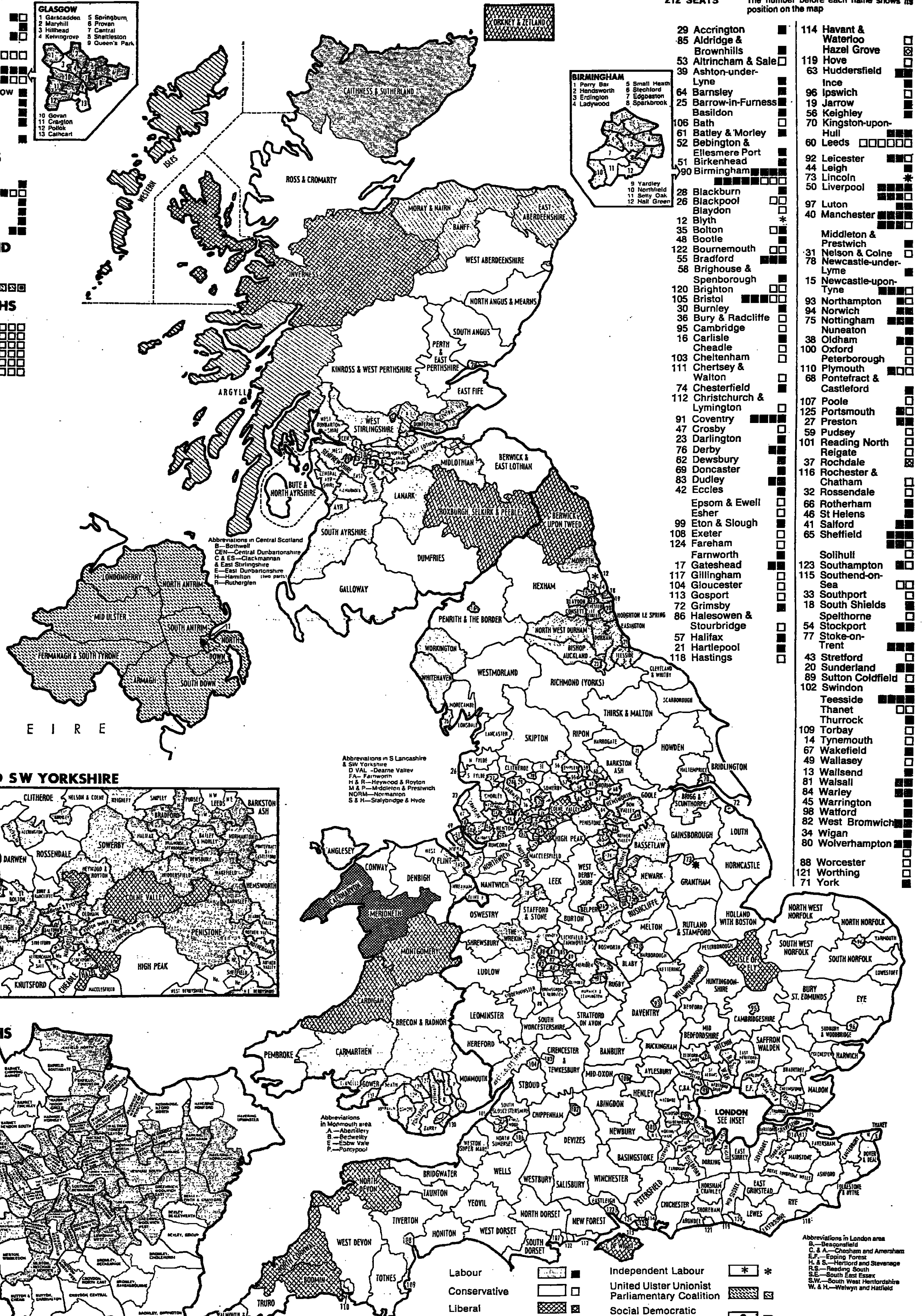
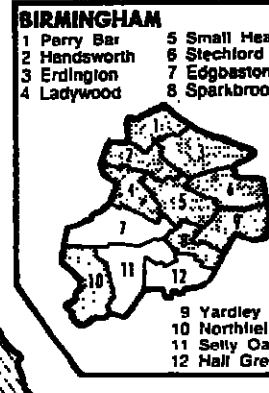
LONDON BOROUGHS

- 92 SEATS

ENGLISH BOROUGH CONSTITUENCIES OUTSIDE LONDON

212 SEATS
The number before each name shows its position on the map

- 29 Accrington
- 85 Aldridge & Brownhills
- 53 Altrincham & Sale
- 39 Ashton-under-Lyne
- 64 Barnsley
- 25 Barrow-in-Furness
- Basildon
- 106 Bath
- 61 Batley & Morley
- 52 Bebington & Ellesmere Port
- 51 Birkenhead
- 90 Birmingham
- 28 Blackburn
- 26 Blackpool
- Blaydon
- 12 Blyth
- 35 Bolton
- 48 Bootle
- 122 Bournemouth
- 55 Bradford
- 58 Brighouse & Spensborough
- 120 Brighton
- 105 Bristol
- 30 Burnley
- 36 Bury & Radcliffe
- 95 Cambridge
- 16 Carlisle
- Cheadle
- 103 Cheltenham
- 111 Chertsey & Walton
- 74 Chesterfield
- 112 Christchurch & Lymington
- 91 Coventry
- 47 Crosby
- 23 Darlington
- 76 Derby
- 62 Dewsbury
- 69 Doncaster
- 83 Dudley
- 42 Eccles
- Epsom & Ewell
- Esher
- 99 Eton & Slough
- 108 Exeter
- 124 Fareham
- Farnworth
- 17 Gateshead
- 117 Gillingham
- 104 Gloucester
- 113 Gosport
- 72 Grimsby
- 86 Halesowen & Stourbridge
- 57 Halifax
- 21 Hartlepool
- 118 Hastings
- 114 Havant & Waterloo
- Hazel Grove
- 119 Hove
- 63 Huddersfield
- Ince
- 96 Ipswich
- 19 Jarrow
- 56 Keighley
- 70 Kingston-upon-Hull
- 60 Leeds
- 92 Leicester
- 44 Leigh
- 73 Lincoln
- 50 Liverpool
- 97 Luton
- 40 Manchester
- Middleton & Prestwich
- Nelson & Colne
- 78 Newcastle-under-Lyme
- 15 Newcastle-upon-Tyne
- 93 Northampton
- 94 Norwich
- 75 Nottingham
- Nuneaton
- 38 Oldham
- 100 Oxford
- Peterborough
- 110 Plymouth
- 68 Pontefract & Castleford
- 107 Poole
- 125 Portsmouth
- 27 Preston
- 59 Pudsey
- 101 Reading North
- Reigate
- 37 Rochdale
- 116 Rochester & Chatham
- 32 Rossendale
- 66 Rotherham
- 46 St Helens
- 41 Salford
- 65 Sheffield
- Solihull
- 123 Southampton
- 115 Southend-on-Sea
- 33 Southport
- 18 South Shields
- Spelthorne
- 54 Stockport
- 77 Stoke-on-Trent
- 43 Stretford
- 20 Sunderland
- 89 Sutton Coldfield
- 102 Swindon
- Teesside
- Thanet
- Thurrock
- 109 Torbay
- 14 Tynemouth
- 67 Wakefield
- 49 Wallasey
- 13 Wallsend
- 81 Walsall
- 84 Warley
- 45 Warrington
- 98 Walford
- 82 West Bromwich
- 34 Wigan
- 80 Wolverhampton
- 88 Worcester
- 121 Worthing
- 71 York

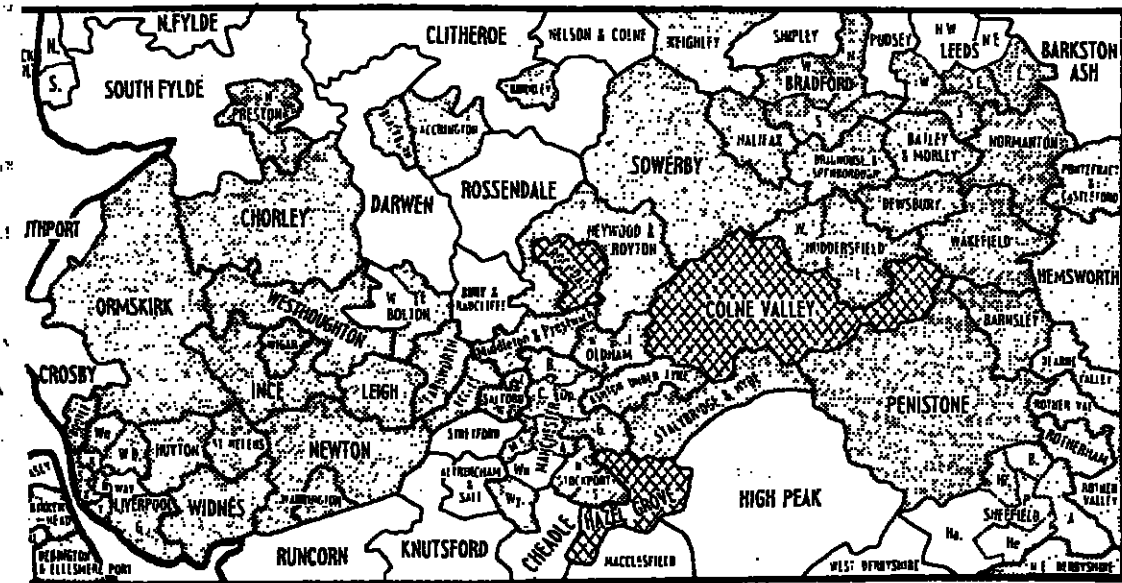


Abbreviations in Sheffield
 B—Brightside
 A—Attercliffe
 L—Hillsborough
 P—Park
 J—Hillam
 H—Hawley

Abbreviations in Manchester
 L—Blackley
 O—Oldham
 C—Central
 A—Ardwick
 J—Gorton
 A.S.—Moss Side
 W.—Withington
 W.Y.—Wythenshawe

Abbreviations in Liverpool
 W.—Walton
 V.D.—West Derby
 C.—Kirkdale
 L.E.—Scotland Exchange
 H.—Edge Hill
 W.—Wavertree
 T.—Toxteth
 L.—Garston

LANCASHIRE AND SW YORKSHIRE



LONDON BOROUGHS



- Labour
- Conservative
- Liberal
- Scottish National
- Plaid Cymru
- Independent Labour
- United Ulster Unionist Parliamentary Coalition
- Social Democratic and Labour Party
- Campaign for Social Democracy

Abbreviations in London area
 B.—Beaconsfield
 C. & A.—Chesham and Amersham
 E.F.—Epping Forest
 H. & S.—Hertford and Stevenage
 R.S.—Reading South
 S.E.—South East Essex
 S.W.—South West Hertfordshire
 W. & H.—Welwyn and Hatfield

Ronald Butt

Campaign styles that illuminate the choice

I do not recall a previous election campaign in which the style and substance have been so closely related to each other as they have been in this one. Indeed, in a real sense, the style has been the substance, and what the manner of the rival campaigns has revealed about the nature of the choice before the nation could be the determining influence over the result.

As the campaign progressed, it became more and more obvious that Mr Wilson and his colleagues have taken their stand on the position: "L'Etat c'est Nous". Without them, they seem to say, there is no hope because they and only they represent the real power in the land—the unions, about whose intentions it is even scrupulous to ask questions. It will be recalled that, a couple of reigns after that concept of government was voiced in Old France, there came the deluge.

Labour's unconfessed dependence on union power may, of course, bring it victory today because the nation has decided that it lacks the will to strike an independent course. Nevertheless, Mr Heath's quiet campaign has been admirably honest and dignified in its manner, in insisting that there is no one single answer and that no one party ought to claim to have one.

We have seen a reversal of roles since last February. Then the nation rejected Mr Heath's single answer because the nation cannot afford ever to say there is only one answer, or else chaos. Will it now accept Mr Wilson's single answer which has been increasingly assumed as both empty and truculent? Or will it take the view that the very insistence on single-party rule by Mr Wilson, when that party is more than ever dependent on a single interest in the state, is fundamentally divisive?

Will it respond to the hectoring manner of Labour's campaign, with its insistence that if the nation knows what's good for it, it had better vote for the place where the big battalions are? Or will it be repelled by the Labour preference for a low inflation rate which was plainly misleading and Labour's campaign gradually became more arrogant.

Mr Wilson insisted that the social contract was everything; that it could not fail; that there was nothing else—apart from that that questions about what would happen if it did fail were not admissible. In taking this position, he was adopting a position not unlike that of the Conservatives last February when it was put to the nation that the statutory wages policy was essential for national survival.

In contrast, Mr Heath's quiet insistence on analysing the gravity of the situation and on expressing the view that no one party—not even his own—could hope to deal with it adequately alone, seemed much more realistic. His willingness to talk to all the political leaders has been in stark contrast to Mr Wilson's insistence on one-party

government which was hardly made more convincing by the argument that the one party is itself a "coalition". For Labour's dependence on the unions—the sense that the whole point of electing Labour is to recognize and pay obeisance to their power—has become steadily more apparent as the campaign progressed.

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A guide to key constituencies

Notwithstanding the big increase in votes for third party candidates in February, control of government will once again be determined in the 82 seats where the margin of victory was less than 5 per cent last time.

Seats that must change hands if either major party is to win an overall majority in the next Parliament are listed in the table below.

To keep track of the progress of the parties, circle in red each seat that Labour holds or gains, and circle in blue each seat held or gained by the Conservatives. Unless you have a large repertoire of coloured pencils, a third colour must suffice for victories by any of the third party parties.

Marking crucial seats as the results are declared should provide a better guide to the election result than looking for a magic number in a swing table. Calculations of swing have been badly upset by the rise in votes for the Liberal

and Nationalist candidates. The ups and downs of these third party parties distort calculations of the movement of votes between the Conservative and Labour parties.

If the pattern of voting in previous elections holds, the party that is forging ahead will lose virtually no seats already held in its two columns below. It will not sweep all the vulnerable seats of its opponent, because at every election there are always a few marginal seats proof against the tide. Each seat that a party fails to win in its "must gain" column must be offset by at least one victory in the "majority" column to be sure of a majority.

If the changes in seats are confined to the two columns headed "Labour must gain" and "Conservative must gain" then there will be no party with an overall majority.

The second row of seats identifies the constituencies where Liberals, Scottish Nationalists, Plaid Cymru and Ulster parties are most hopeful of making gains.

Labour majority		Labour must gain	
In order to have an overall majority in the next Parliament, Labour must win some of the 21 seats where it is less than 5.0 per cent behind the leader, as well as sweeping its "Must" column.		If Labour wins all the seats listed below, its numbers in the House of Commons would rise by 15, keeping it the single biggest party, but one short of an overall majority.	
Upminster	1.9	Peterborough	0.04
Southampton Test	2.4	Hemel Hempstead	0.3
Bosworth	4.7	Ipswich	0.4
Lichfield & Tamworth	2.5	Nelson & Colne	0.4
Croydon Central	2.5	Northampton South	0.5
Weymouth & Eastfield	2.5	Ilford North	0.6
Berwick	2.5	Bury & Radcliffe	0.6
Marioneth (PC held)	2.6	Berwick & E Lothian	1.1
Lincoln (Taverne held)	3.1	Bristol NW	1.2
Wellingborough	3.2	Northolt NW	1.2
Leicester South	3.2	Barnard & Isleworth	1.3
Acton	3.4	Rochester & Chatham	1.3
Braintree	3.7	Oxford	1.4
Beeston	4.1	Colne Valley (Lib held)	1.4
Wallasey	4.5	Bolton West	1.5
High Peak	4.7	Rossendale	1.9
Leeds North	4.7		
Buckingham	4.7		
Uxbridge	4.9		
Bromsgrove & Redditch	4.9		
Caernarvon (PC held)	4.9		

Conservatives must gain
If the Conservatives take all 21 of the seats listed below, the party will be the largest in the next House of Commons. But it

Liberals closest second		Plaid Cymru	
For the Liberals to do anything better than make isolated individual gains, the party must take the bulk of the 18 seats below where it was within 10.0 per cent of the winner last time. (Seats Conservative held unless otherwise noted)		The two seats held by the Plaid (Merioneth and Caernarvon) are both marginal seats for Labour.	
Hereford	7.6	Widnes	20.0
Southport	7.6	Widnes	20.0
Leeds West (Lab held)	8.6	Widnes	20.0
Leeds East (Lab held)	8.6	Widnes	20.0
Reading South	9.7	Widnes	20.0
Reading South East	9.7	Widnes	20.0
Southend West	9.7	Widnes	20.0
Tiverton	9.7	Widnes	20.0
Caithness & Sutherland (Lab held)	9.9	Widnes	20.0

Scottish Nationalists
The abnormally high swings by which the SNP won seats in February makes it difficult to adopt a specific criterion of marginality. The following list names the 10 seats in which the SNP candidate, whether second or third, came within 16.0 per cent of the winner. (Winner's name in brackets)

Glasgow Govan (Lab)	2.3
Stirling, Falkirk & Grange (Lab)	7.3
West Lothian (Lab)	10.4
Stirling West (Lab)	11.1
Dunbarton West (Lab)	12.4
South Angus (Con)	12.8
West Lothian (Con)	13.1
Galloway (Con)	13.3
Dunbarton East (Con)	14.3
Hamilton (Lab)	16.0

Ulster
Two seats won by loyalists in February could change hands because there will be so many candidates splitting the vote for pro-Irish unity candidates.

East Ulster	9.9%
Fermanagh & S Tyrone	17.2%

Conservative majority
If the Conservatives can make gains among the 24 seats below and take the seats in its

The sad tale I find hard to swallow
Bernard Levin

(My apologies to those planning to hang themselves before the weekend, but I have such a lot to say about the new Conservative Ring that it won't fit into this space, so despite my promise that you would be hearing from me on the subject today, you will have to wait until Saturday.)

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There is no point in voting for a quiet life

My Dear Uncle Ernst, I said I would write to you again at the end of the campaign with my latest impressions. When you read this letter we should all be going to the polls, and the result should be known within 24 hours. I am not going to try to predict what it will be, there are too many people doing that already, either as professional pollsters or committed politicians. I must say, I do not understand all this passion for constant prediction. I thought we had seen the end of it when I had got a right of opinion.

Then there have been a number of my own goals scored in time. Tony Crosland scored one or two in the mortgage field. Keith Joseph, I am sorry to say, nearly did the same. Why did he decide to produce his monetary arguments just before the election? They were a gift to Harold Wilson, particularly when Keith was unable to show his monetary policies could help to solve the immediate problem of inflation without aggravating unemployment. It is strange how many people neglect the basic principle of electioneering, that even your most enthusiastic supporter cannot vote for you twice over. And when there was Enoch Powell, the greatest own goal scorer of them all.

And so the campaign has proceeded, wet, a little drab, and certainly adding more confusion than enlightenment. We have had our moments of humour, particularly from the Liberal Party (though I must say I could have done without the sight of G. Smith licking a stick of rock to mummify it as it was almost big enough to fit him). We have had the Continuing Story of Jeremy and the Magic (American) Helicopter.

So far as our relations with the EEC are concerned, I doubt if much harm had been done if I knew how much importance you and our friend, Joseph Luns, have always attached to British membership of the Community. I do not think the will be shaken whatever the result of the election. Then again, I am sure there are more things than usual. Mind you, who can blame them? Hegel said that "philosophy progresses not by finding the answers but by progressively clarifying the questions". (Or if it was Hegel, it was that great philosopher, Hegel.) Also, in this election too many politicians seem to have proceeded on the counter principle that your political position is enhanced by progressively obfuscating the questions.

I sometimes ponder on the relation between politics and philosophy. The trouble is that logical argument produces fewer headlines than aggressive statement, and counterstatement. While it is economics that earns, and rightly earns, the title of the dreary science (look at any of the election broadcasts on economics), one has to accept with Hegel that "the Owl of Minerva spreads her wings only with the approach of twilight". Alas, the day of Plato's philosopher kings, or even philosopher politicians seems as far away as ever.

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Not that it is quite the same thing. Of course Harold Wilson and Brian Clough are not likely to change places, though it might have been amusing if they had for a short time. Behaviour in the field is different. Politicians do not openly embrace one another in success (think of Cyril Smith and Jeremy Thorpe), and although many referees blow many whistles, no one is actually sent off. How else could Denis Healey have survived after his gross infringement about the 8.4 per cent rate of inflation?

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The Times Diary
On eve of poll, nostalgia takes over

For the Conservatives, Edward Heath seemed to be harking back again to the spirit of 1939. "There will not be economic peace in our time" he said. Apprehension would not solve the anxiety which Labour seems to represent, Margaret Thatcher weighed in with some rather more pleasant memories—of Harold Macmillan and his hundreds of thousands of houses in the golden fifties.

Harold Wilson, for the other side, was worse. He began with quotations from Churchill and Disraeli, then moved on to Cobden, Churchill again, his (Wilson's) father, Sir Alec Douglas-Home (for whom he had warm memories) and again Harold Macmillan, about whom he reminisced with affection.

Only Jeremy Thorpe, relayed electronically from Barnstaple, he said, would decide whether things were to get better or worse. In one wildly euphoric answer (I think all that travel by helicopter might have affected his judgment) he was discussing in apparent seriousness the timing of his first budget this year.

The attendance at the conference was back up to the standard of the opening day, possibly greater. Standing room only. At the Liberals, there was interest in the break-in at their party headquarters and the possibility of a Watergate parallel. Arthur Holt, the party presi-

Reginald Maudling

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Lichfield & Tamworth	2.5	Nelson & Colne	0.4
Croydon Central	2.5	Northampton South	0.5
Weymouth & Eastfield	2.5	Ilford North	0.6
Berwick	2.5	Bury & Radcliffe	0.6
Marioneth (PC held)	2.6	Berwick & E Lothian	1.1
Lincoln (Taverne held)	3.1	Bristol NW	1.2
Wellingborough	3.2	Northolt NW	1.2
Leicester South	3.2	Barnard & Isleworth	1.3
Acton	3.4	Rochester & Chatham	1.3
Braintree	3.7	Oxford	1.4
Beeston	4.1	Colne Valley (Lib held)	1.4
Wallasey	4.5	Bolton West	1.5
High Peak	4.7	Rossendale	1.9
Leeds North	4.7		
Buckingham	4.7		
Uxbridge	4.9		
Bromsgrove & Redditch	4.9		
Caernarvon (PC held)	4.9		

Conservative majority
If the Conservatives can make gains among the 24 seats below and take the seats in its

Liberals closest second		Plaid Cymru	
For the Liberals to do anything better than make isolated individual gains, the party must take the bulk of the 18 seats below where it was within 10.0 per cent of the winner last time. (Seats Conservative held unless otherwise noted)		The two seats held by the Plaid (Merioneth and Caernarvon) are both marginal seats for Labour.	
Hereford	7.6	Widnes	20.0
Southport	7.6	Widnes	20.0
Leeds West (Lab held)	8.6	Widnes	20.0
Leeds East (Lab held)	8.6	Widnes	20.0
Reading South	9.7	Widnes	20.0
Reading South East	9.7	Widnes	20.0
Southend West	9.7	Widnes	20.0
Tiverton	9.7	Widnes	20.0
Caithness & Sutherland (Lab held)	9.9	Widnes	20.0

Scottish Nationalists
The abnormally high swings by which the SNP won seats in February makes it difficult to adopt a specific criterion of marginality. The following list names the 10 seats in which the SNP candidate, whether second or third, came within 16.0 per cent of the winner. (Winner's name in brackets)

Glasgow Govan (Lab)	2.3
Stirling, Falkirk & Grange (Lab)	7.3
West Lothian (Lab)	10.4
Stirling West (Lab)	11.1
Dunbarton West (Lab)	12.4
South Angus (Con)	12.8
West Lothian (Con)	13.1
Galloway (Con)	13.3
Dunbarton East (Con)	14.3
Hamilton (Lab)	16.0

Ulster
Two seats won by loyalists in February could change hands because there will be so many candidates splitting the vote for pro-Irish unity candidates.

East Ulster	9.9%
Fermanagh & S Tyrone	17.2%



كتاب الفصل

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PRESIDENT FORD FIGHTS INFLATION

Canadians have said that sharing the North American economy with the United States is like being in bed with a well-meaning elephant. Europeans and others have noted that when the American economy catches cold they may well be visited by bouts of pneumonia. Nor is this surprising for an economy whose national output is greater than that of the whole of the enlarged Common Market and Japan added together.

President Ford's anti-inflationary package on Tuesday must therefore command the liveliest interest in all quarters of the globe. Unfortunately the probable impact of the measures announced by Mr Ford is far from clear. It is not even evident whether they will contribute to a faster or slower recovery from the present American recession and whether they will contribute to a faster or slower rate of inflation.

One reason for this obscurity is that while the President proposes the Congress disposes. The Congress faces mid-term elections next month; and no action in the President's main proposals can possibly be taken before then. When the present Congress reconvenes after the elections to complete its business before the new Congress takes over in the new year, it may well be a "lame duck" Congress, so different in political colour from the new Congress as to lack the necessary authority to carry through any controversial measures.

The new Congress which takes office in the new year may well, at least in the House, have such a large Democratic majority that President Ford's Republican policies will not commend themselves to the new legislators. Whatever the complexion of the new House it will certainly not

act as any kind of rubber-stamp to any President's measures. Some of President Ford's measures will almost certainly never be carried into effect. Others may be substantially changed before they reach the statute book. It would be surprising, for example, if a House dominated by Democrats did not wish to cut back the concessions to business proposed by the President and to temper the wind to those middle income groups who are asked to pay increased income taxes.

A second reason for uncertainty about the impact of the anti-inflation package lies in the measures themselves. The package includes both reflationary and deflationary measures. Moreover, some of the measures are merely cast in the form of proposals for further study, whose outcome is necessarily uncertain.

Politics being politics those measures which propose higher spending are more likely to survive Congressional debate than those which propose higher taxes, although there is probably also a bias against business and in favour of the personal sector. Improvement in unemployment benefits, other help for the poor and the 5 per cent surtax on companies seem therefore the most probable measures to be carried into effect, while the 5 per cent surtax on medium and upper incomes and the increased investment tax credit to businesses seem less likely to emerge unscathed.

It is also wholly in line with past experience in the United States, as in western Europe, to suppose that political choice will give higher priority to avoiding recession and serious unemployment than to combating inflation. By the time this decade is out inflation may well have

reached such heights, after a temporary abatement in the mid-decade, that these priorities will be reversed. But in 1975 this is no more likely in the United States than in Britain.

The same priorities seem likely in the end to dictate monetary policy in the United States. It is true that Dr Arthur Burns, the semi-independent chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is still fighting a dogged resistance to inflation and has said that he will not countenance any substantial relaxation until effective counter-inflationary measures have been applied in non-monetary quarters. But he also said that "a credit crunch" will be avoided.

On present trends it looks as though Dr Burns will have some difficulty reconciling those two positions; unless the money supply expands significantly faster than the going very rapid rate of inflation, a credit crunch with the associated waxes of bankruptcies and closures will develop within months. The guess again must be that political priorities will in the end prevail and that monetary policy will be relaxed to whatever extent is necessary to avoid a financial convulsion, in the United States again as in Britain.

All of this is consistent with the fulfilment of those "consensus" pre-package forecasts of the United States economy which predicted the present plateau in American output continuing into the first half of next year and beginning to rise gradually thereafter. This would imply that unemployment will rise quite strongly until next autumn and more gradually thereafter, but with inflation only responding slowly and marginally to the general emergence of buyers' markets.

Election issues: problem of choice facing the voters

From Mr Michael Rubinstein Sir, Each of the three main parties advocates some policies which I would support and some which I would oppose. Other people who are as yet undecided how to vote may prefer the policies of which I do not approve, and vice versa. When invited to vote for a Conservative candidate if one favours a coalition in principle, the voter may well wonder whether he would not be voting into power a Government which, when the time comes, will seek to promote only or mostly those policies which he himself would not wish to support.

A wider basis of common agreement may be taken for granted for a war-time coalition. In present circumstances, however, the voter must choose precisely because of the absence of general agreement on the best practical methods to deal with a variety of crises, in relation to all of which voters feel—and, whether they admit it or not, politicians are—relatively ignorant and helpless. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL RUBINSTEIN, 5 & 6, Raymond Buildings, Grays Ln, WC1, October 4.

From Mr Peter Cowell Sir, Mr Bingham writes (October 9): "In a lifetime Tory, I believe it would be extremely damaging to the real interests of my party if we were to win the general election" because, for one reason, the Tory party might be destroyed by the coming crisis, and destroyed in the process. For these reasons, Tories will do a disservice to their party if they vote Tory on October 10." Mr Bingham puts his party before his country.

A lifelong Briton, I believe it would be extremely damaging to my country if the party least able to deal with the crisis were to win and the party best able were to lose the general election. If the party best able to deal with the crisis were to win and in saving my country from disaster, were to be destroyed in the process, that is small loss compared with the great gain of saving my country.

For that reason Tories who consider their party to be the best able to deal with the crisis will do a disservice to their country if they do not vote Tory on October 10. Yours faithfully, PETER COWELL, 3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, WC2, October 9.

From Lord Netherthorpe Sir, The fate of our nation hangs in the balance. Polling day on Thursday will decide whether we face the current economic crisis with resolution through national unity of purpose or accelerate the slide towards catastrophe through failure to recognize the gravity of our predicament and allow selfish sectional interests to tear the nation apart. Any prudent housewife who shares control of the family purse strings knows full well that when her financial prospects are in a precarious state firm action has to be taken to redress the position. Either earnings must increase or outgoings be reduced by spending less, or a combination of both. The alternatives are either insolvency, living on credit, or acceptance of a lower standard of living.

So too with the nation and as of now Britain is in a sorry plight. The analogy is complete in that as a nation we must earn more currency overseas through increasing exports of goods and services and spend less overseas by saving imports, not less so in the case of the individual cultural producer which in itself is a certain import saver. All national resources need to be employed effectively to generate the greatest possible national wealth. Without any doubt the private sector, including agriculture, produces the greater part of our national wealth. Its maximization is imperative if we are to be able to provide for the social needs of our populace and the capital funding for growth and development in the nationalized industries as well as the necessary new investment needed within industry and commerce in the private sector. The Labour Party and certainly the trade unions have no right to

claim that they hold a monopoly of the social conscience of Britain—indeed on the contrary. Every thinking person is desirous of improving the lot of his fellow men. Prudence in the deployment of available resources for these purposes, however, must be exercised so that the ability of the nation as a whole to continue to fund their provision is not jeopardized by overloading the machine either too heavily or too rapidly, or to cause the national output to "stall". This is a risk which must be minimized. The role of government therefore must be to facilitate and not inhibit the growth and development of the wealth creating potential of goods and services, particularly in the private sector, but naturally also in the nationalized industries and public services. The avoidance of unwarranted interference by government in the productive endeavours of wealth producing enterprises is vital to national well being.

To secure the necessary political, economic and financial climate within which fruitful effort can be nurtured is vital. Thus Mr Edward Heath's proclaimed intention of seeking national unity of purpose is to be acclaimed and, I trust, fostered. Support for him to this end by returning a Conservative candidate is the best assurance we have for the concept of national unity at this perilous time is a must. Yours faithfully, NETHERTHORPE, Hadley Hurst, Hadley Common, Barnet, Hertfordshire, October 7.

From Mr Auberon Waugh Sir, Having been denounced with others by Mr Bernard Levin, I think unfairly, for having "giggled and squeaked" our way to the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by voting in the present election, may I clarify the attitude of at least one of the eleven million odd citizens who won't have voted when the count is finished? I do not doubt that catastrophe is imminent, merely that our parliamentary institutions offer any credible programme to meet it. Under the circumstances I do not see that the survival of our party system in its present form is necessary or even particularly desirable, nor am I particularly frightened by the thought that the final collapse will be presided over by the left.

What will emerge after the new parliament has been thrown into the Thames is bound, in the nature of things, to be some sort of Gaulist constitution, requiring a man of wisdom and stern moral fibre at its helm. No doubt other candidates will be suggested but offhand I can only think of you, Sir, or Mr Levin. Be comforted that I will be the first to strew rose petals in your path. Sincerely, AUBERON WAUGH, 10 Storey House, Taubert, Somerset, October 9.

Effect of nationalization From Air Commodore Sir Frank White, FRs Sir, Isn't it time that the Labour Government should in some way nationalize the current issue of nationalization is supposed to help this country out of its economic difficulties? There is, of course, the underlying implication that the militant trade union leaders want it, and if they get it, they will stop disrupting the national economy. We have seen all too often that nationalization confers immense power on the union leaders in the nationalized industries. So much so that they can hold the nation to ransom.

It surprises me that it seems not to be generally realized that the nationalized industries are every bit as important to national security as the armed forces and should be regarded as such. Even to the point where the fomenting of unrest and disruption of the water, gas, electricity, power stations, etc. should be treated as sedition, and that, in the national interest discipline should be enforced as it is in the fighting services. It should not be possible for the actions of four signalmen to disrupt the operations of the

burglars are perfectly well known to the police. It would be tedious pretence of having other means of livelihood. To commercial fraud we are yet more tender. . . . Where money is the measure of worth the wrong persons are always uppermost. . . . No prudent man will now venture to walk in the London streets unless his will is made, his affairs in order, and a cardcase is in his pocket that his body may be identified. . . . "Government is inefficient. . . . It changes so frequently that a minister is superseded before he comes to understand his work. Mr. . . . is occupied incessantly with petty thoughts of how he can keep his party together. He must fawn and flatter, and make himself common upon platforms, and give honour where honour is not due, and withhold it where he knows it should be bestowed. He is little less helpless than the meanest of the electorate) to what he knows their welfare demands. . . . Able statesmen can usually see further than the multitude. They are employed by half the nation to bear the other half, and are to know no other obligation. The waste of ability is enormous. . . . "The two parties which divide the country represent each a form of thought which is the complement of the other. Her Majesty's Government is incomplete without Her Majesty's Opposition. It may be difficult, but it cannot be impossible, to unite the energies which are now exhausted in neutralizing one another, and make available such political intelligence as we possess for some more wholesome and enduring administration. We must not allow our minds to remain at the mercy of parliamentary intrigues or the transient gusts of popular opinion." Yours faithfully, F. A. RUSH, 141 Salmons Lane, Whyteleafe, Surrey, October 4.

Needless fatalism about inflation

From Professor J. P. Stern Sir, It is misleading and mischievous for journalists and politicians to harp on the parallel between the German hyperinflation of 1923 and the present situation in this country. The causes of the German inflation were either the opposite of, or irrelevant to, those of the current British inflation; among them was the desire to pay off reparations on the cheap. Demands for higher wages were not among these causes, if only because the German workers had no negotiating power; on the contrary, manufacturers hoarded goods and used their power to hold the workers to ransom.

It is equally nonsensical to say that the German inflation created Hitler: in fact some nine years elapsed between the Schacht-Luther financial reforms which checked the hyperinflation, and the National Socialist assumption of power in February 1933. Nothing it seems to me, is so frightening in the present situation as these professions of historical fatalism. Peoples' conduct is determined not by what happened in a previous situation which they think is similar to the present, but by their belief that their conduct is determined by a previous situation they think similar. Yours, etc, J. P. STERN, Department of German, University College London, Gower Street, WC1.

Katyn memorial

From Olive, Lady Antrobus Sir, If any doubts about the propriety of erecting the Katyn Memorial remain in anyone's mind, they must have been dispelled by the two letters you published in your issue for October 2. The Rector of St Luke's put forward a number of paltry reasons against this monument, and the two Polish chairmen replied with quiet dignity, and with a touching sense of gratitude, as guests in our country. Surely, we have a duty, as their hosts, to give them the very little thing they ask, in some small return for all they did for us at our hour of need. I greatly hope that the letters you are publishing will enable the Church to see the matter in a more charitable and proper light. Only the Church can provide hallowed ground, and thus, in part, ensure a more sanctified place for remembrance of the mass-graves of Katyn. Yours faithfully, OLIVE ANTROBUS, West Amesbury House, Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Mathematics of democracy

From Mr Bernard Dix Sir, Now that Lord Carnarvon has demonstrated the mathematics of democracy with his brief essay on trade union elections (October 3) perhaps he would care to comment on the study in the current issue of *Lloyd's Bank Review* which estimates that the average attendance of shareholders at company annual general meetings is 0.27 per cent of the total?

It may well be that Lord Carnarvon will argue, as have others, that there is a difference in that shareholders cast their votes on the basis of the capital they have invested in the company and it is therefore possible for a microscopic minority of the shareholders to represent the majority of capital. In which case it would be interesting to have a brief article in the current issue of *Lloyd's Bank Review* on the relationship between democracy and wealth, which is a matter of considerable interest to trade unionists during the current general election campaign. Yours faithfully, BERNARD DIX, Research Officer, National Union of Public Employees, Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, SE3.

The arts and VAT

From Mr Norman St John-Stevens Sir, Mr K. Gosling, your arts reporter, states that Labour proposes to remove VAT from the creative arts. While, of course, I would welcome this, the truth is that although Mr Hugh Jenkins has publicly stated that he has been pressing the Chancellor to free the arts from this tax, there is, unfortunately, no commitment of any kind on the point. On the other hand, the Arts Council has made a specific pledge to support the proposal of the European Commission that the arts, including the work of the living artist, should be freed from VAT. As soon as this becomes European Community policy we shall follow it in Britain.

Neither the Labour Party nor the Liberal Party has given any such undertaking. Yours faithfully, NORMAN ST JOHN-STEVENS, 1 Haverhill Square, Hampstead, NW3.

ITN pay settlement

From the Editor of ITN Sir, Mrs Elizabeth Mason (October 9) is unjust to accuse *News at Ten* of double standards in giving details of the Ford pay offer and staying silent on ITN's pay settlement. Normal news values were strictly applied to both stories, regardless of ITN's involvement. 53,000 Ford workers are affected, compared with 75 ITN journalists, and there is no reason to suppose the social contract was breached in the ITN case; the settlement was at 19 per cent with various complicated improvements to special payments for work peculiar to ITN journalists; there was a public statement to this effect. Why did we not say all this in *News at Ten*? If a newscaster talked non-stop through a *News at Ten* programme he could deliver almost 3,000 words: *The Times* (which carried the statement) prints about 130,000 words of news and sport daily. ITN has to give priority to the most important news—the general election campaign, for example. Yours faithfully, NIGEL RYAN, Independent Television News Ltd, ITN House, 48 Wells Street, W1.

Sign of the times

From Mr B. S. Nelson Sir, *The Times* may cost the same as one share in British Leyland, as you write in your issue of October 3, but it is still cheaper than a cup of British Rail coffee. Yours faithfully, B. S. NELSON, 30 Denton Grove, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, October 4.

BREAKING UP FRENCH BROADCASTING

Immediately after his election last May, President Giscard d'Estaing promised to surprise the French with the scale and speed of the changes he would introduce. One area in which he was certainly as good as his word was the organization of France's state broadcasting services. Six weeks after he took office his prime minister, M. Airac, was able to announce proposals for the abolition of the French Broadcasting Office (RTF) and its replacement by entirely separate companies. Barely a month after the proposals had been pushed through both houses of parliament, not without passionate controversy, and had become law.

To act with such haste was to take an obvious risk. The history of the RTF in the last seven years had been a very troubled one, riddled with political and personal animosities. In 1968 a strike of the RTF was a major de Gaulle and his supporters, one of the most traumatic aspects of the "May events". De Gaulle regarded control of the RTF as a stamp in his hand. ("They have a press. I have the television," was once alleged to have said) the revolt of the RTF employees under left-wing leadership in the name of freedom of expression, with the enthusiastic participation of supposedly "reliable" journalists, was thus tantamount to a mutiny of the actorian Guard.

The strike was therefore followed by a firm "remise en ordre" which included an extensive purge. Then in 1969 there was a further reorganization, this time in a more liberal climate, initiated by M. Jacques Aban-Delmas. News programmes on the first television

channel became less obsequiously respectful of the government, to the intense irritation of Gaullist backbenchers. M. Chaban-Delmas's downfall in 1972 was partly precipitated by the discovery of a major scandal in the ORTF involving clandestine advertising.

This time the heads of both the Chairman and Director-General of the Office rolled. President Pompidou reassured his authority and appointed a highly political figure, M. Arthur Conte, to take the Office in hand. M. Conte, until then himself a Gaullist deputy, was bitterly attacked by the opposition. But a year later he transformed himself into a left-wing hero by publicly accusing the Minister of Information of political interference and so provoking his own dismissal by the President.

After so many upheavals, the new President might have been well advised to proceed with circumspection. But that apparently is not his way. He perhaps reflected that whatever measures he adopted were bound to arouse opposition from somewhere, and that the faster he acted the less chance that opposition would have to stop him. He has succeeded at least to the extent that the present strike is not aimed at reversing the abolition of the RTF as such. The strikers recognize this as a *fait accompli*. But by demanding security of tenure for all the Office's former employees they make the creation of the new companies much more difficult and have already shown up some serious defects in the new law.

The government had sought to justify its very sweeping reform partly by referring to the RTF's financial difficulties. A report drawn up by M. Roger Chignaud, one of the new President's close political associates, described the "collapse" of the RTF's accounting system and

accused it of taking no interest in the market value of its high-budget productions. Yet few people can believe that seven separate organizations, each with its own staff of highly paid executives, will actually work out any cheaper than the old centralized structure. Moreover, the government has now been obliged to accept the trade unionists' argument that it was itself responsible for the RTF's deficit.

Meanwhile M. Marceau Long, the retiring head of the RTF, has urged the heads of the six new companies to recruit no new staff until the question of the status of the existing staff has been settled; and the parliamentary "intergroup" on information problems has unanimously expressed its anxiety about the results of "the precipitate introduction of new state television and radio companies, which can only harm the legitimate interests of the employees and the production of programmes corresponding to the public's wishes".

The President and his advisers may well feel that they are being treated unjustly. The new law is undoubtedly intended as a bold attempt to break the much-denounced government stranglehold on broadcasting without bringing in commercial television, to which both the Gaullists and the left are strongly opposed. Yet apparently no one is satisfied. The Gaullists accuse the government of secretly preparing to bring in private enterprise at a later stage. The left complain that the heads of the new companies have been chosen by political criteria. The employees make both charges, and in any case are opposed to any reform which might threaten their own jobs. The controversy seems likely to outlive this President as it has the last two.

Art colleges in Wales

From Mr Rollo Charles and others. During the course of this century, and increasingly during the last 25 years, Wales has for the first time in its history developed an international reputation in the visual arts. This rests not only on names as Ceri Richards and David Jones, but also on artists in less who have in the past two decades exhibited and been aimed in Scotland, Ireland, Germany, England, the United States, land and France. In December exhibition of the 56 Group Wales open for three months at the Museum of Fine Arts at Nantes, its place in a sequence of exhibitions of work of the highest national standard. The emergence of Welsh art and high quality of its exhibitions in Wales and elsewhere has been due in the main to the work of artists teaching in the colleges of art at Cardiff and Newport. The artists can now live by the fruits of their art and few can now do their craft elsewhere than in art college. Any nation which wishes to maintain and develop an artistic expression must therefore create art colleges of distinction, to attract and to retain established artists and to train emerging ones. It is now proposed that the colleges of Wales be absorbed into colleges of further education, to be denied university or polytechnic status. If this occurs it will be the reasonable ambition of artists everywhere to work in those colleges in England which enjoy the same status. Talented Welsh artists would reasonably seek to follow the same road. Nothing could be more damaging

to Welsh art than this reversion to the very cause of the past poverty of Wales: culture: that from the Renaissance Wales had no teaching institutions of its own, but was dependent on the geographically close but culturally distinct schools and colleges of England.

If the recognition apparently now given to Welsh cultural nationhood has any meaning beyond superficial political expediency it is difficult to see how the denial of even one art college in Wales associated with the university or polytechnic can be justified. Yours faithfully, Rollo Charles, Alun Oldfield Davies, Arthur Giardelli, John Piper, Dewi Frys Thomas, R. S. Thomas, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, David Tinker. As from the Golden Plover, Warren, Pembroke, October 4.

Threat of starvation

From Mr Peter Simpson Sir, I read with great distress the article in *The Times* of September 30 that millions face death by starvation in the coming year because of a serious shortfall in this year's harvest, and I simply want to say this: is there a politician anywhere willing to take up this cause, is there anyone more aware of it far more important that any of the issues being disputed in the present election campaign? As your article states, the solution lies with the West to either cut down its purchase of food or buy up

grains that would otherwise be fed to livestock and sell these on concessional terms to the countries in need. America has no surplus this time and we have about three months to redistribute the world's food where it's needed. Will a British politician please act? Yours faithfully, PETER SIMPSON, Fair Acre, Upper Drive, Sandelswood End, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, October 1.

European poultry rules

From Mr Ernest Wistrich Sir, The worries about European Community directives covering poultry, which were expressed by Mr John Marriot on behalf of public health inspectors are unfounded. He claimed that the directives of poultry inspections were due to apply from February 1976 and would increase prices and cause many problems to small producers. The facts are that so far as Britain is concerned the Commission has now proposed a delay to 1980 before the system is applied in Britain, whereas the British negotiators are actually asking for 1982. Whether this system will at all apply in six or eight years time is a matter for conjecture. In any case there is plenty of time left for public health inspectors to make their case in Brussels. Yours faithfully, ERNEST WISTRICH, Director, The European Movement, Europe House, 1a Whitehall Place, SW1, October 1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning, use prefix 02 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 8.30 1911... THE BASSARIDS... ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA... THE BASSARIDS...

THEATRES

PALLADIUM AT CHRISTMAS... THE GINGERBREAD LADY... THE MALE OF THE SPECIES... THE GINGERBREAD LADY...

CONCERTS

SNARE MALTINGS... THE BASSARIDS... THE BASSARIDS...

THEATRES

ALBERT... THE BASSARIDS... THE BASSARIDS...

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THE ARTS

Roberto Gerhard's 'The Plague'

A double exposure for Roberto Gerhard's large-scale work for narrator, chorus, and orchestra, based on Camus's novel The Plague, occurs this month with the release of the first recording (in English) and the first performance in German. The recording is conducted by Antal Dorati, with Alec McCowen (narrator), and the National Symphony Orchestra and Chorus of Washington DC. It was Dorati who gave the world premiere at a BBC Symphony Concert in 1964 and who also conducted the first French performance using Camus's original text, in Paris six years ago.



Frank Finlay, Stephen Greif, and Joan Plowright

Joining the family

Saturday Sunday Monday Queen's

Irving Wardle

With three crucial cast changes (including the loss of Laurence Olivier), I found this transfer an even richer experience than the original National Theatre production. Of the two remaining principals, Joan Plowright has shed her preoccupation with Neapolitan vowels and is giving a performance combining huge emotional energy with scrupulous domestic precision; and Frank Finlay's performance has settled into a marvellously composed study of compressed jealousy, delicate but ever present in his small, swift gestures and capacity for dominating through silence.

Saturday Sunday Monday Queen's

Dave Allen

ATV

Alan Coren

By one of those miracles of juxtaposition that make accident an authentic art form, Dave Allen's bizarre little documentary about English eccentrics followed directly upon the fading face of the Prime Minister. Not just that, either, but a succulent prime ministerial vision of the New Britain but which introduces the balance to kick off on Friday morning, weather permitting.

New London Ballet

Wimbledon Theatre

John Percival

André Prokofiev's latest creation for his versatile small ensemble is Folk Songs, set to the suite by Berio, which has become well known and liked in Cathy Berberian's interpretation. The ballet follows the music in the diversity of its mood. Deborah Essex and Paul Porter have a gentle, breathlessly romantic duet; Linda Smit's first two entries are solos, respectively bitter and triste.

NPO/Muti

Festival Hall

William Mann

The battle for Schumann's symphonies as standard symphonic diet has probably been won by now: they no longer need special pleading or rescoring. All the same, it is good to find Riccardo Muti including them in his concert with the New Philharmonia Orchestra and so keeping up the good work done by his predecessor as the NPO's chief conductor, Otto Klemperer.

Gabrieli Quartet

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Alan Blyth

Our singers no longer go unheralded in their own country. Our string quartets fare less well. One group has gained that traditionally undying loyalty accorded by the British musical public to its special favourites, but the Gabrieli has yet to achieve that position. Goodness knows why, for they have done plenty to deserve it. I hope that on the coming two Tuesdays, the group's other programmes in the Queen Elizabeth Hall will rattle the necessary excitement, be better attended.

CINEMAS

SCENE 1, Lark St. (Wardour St.)... THE EXORCIST... THE EXORCIST...

RESTAURANTS

APHRODITE'S... ALLAN STEWART... LA BRASSERIE...

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ACHIN MOELLER LTD... AGNEW GALLERY... AZZA presents... FRENCH MASTERS OF TODAY... WEDFORD HOUSE GALLERY... COLNAGHI'S... FISCHER FINE ART... FRY GALLERY... GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY... HAYWARD GALLERY... KAPLAN GALLERY... LUMLEY GALLERY... MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD... EMOSSED RELIEFS ON PAPER... MAYOR GALLERY... JOHN O'CONNOR recent paintings... O'HARA GALLERY... REDFERN GALLERY...

CINEMAS

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the teamworkers Taylor Woodrow

Stock Exchange Prices Election nerves

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Sept 30. Dealings End, Oct 11. Contango Day, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 22. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

City Offices Hampton & Sons 01-236 7831

Main table containing stock exchange prices, organized into columns for various sectors: BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FOREIGN STOCKS, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, MINES, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, PROPERTY, RUBBER, and MISCELLANEOUS. Each entry includes company name, price, and other financial data.

مكتبة الأهرام

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



New Herstatt Bank quota proposals put forward after creditors' protests

Cologne, Oct. 9. — Herr Guenter Vogelsang, independent Herstatt negotiator, proposed new settlement quotas for the creditors of the closed Bankhaus I. D. Herstatt KGAA at a press conference in Cologne this evening. Herr Vogelsang said the new proposals would cost DM1,220m (about £201.5m) against DM1,140m in his earlier proposals of September 23. Non-banks with claims of DM897m would receive DM583m; local authorities with claims of DM202m, DM111m; foreign banks with claims of DM461m, DM254m; and domestic banks with claims of DM604m would receive DM272m, Herr Vogelsang said. He said Herstatt assets valued at DM984m, of which DM25m would be placed into reserves, leaving DM959m for creditors. To cover the DM25m, Herr Vogelsang proposed that a special M325m fund be created. The city of Cologne and the association formed to protect creditor interests had rejected earlier proposals for a settlement made by Herr Vogelsang. Under the present plan Herr von Gerling, former major shareholder in Herstatt, would contribute DM10m, and Herr Gerling's hardship fund, set up shortly after the Herstatt collapse, would contribute a further DM10m. Herr Vogelsang suggested that German banks should contribute a further DM20m in the profits made in coming forward exchange deals. Further DM35m should be contributed by domestic creditors in the proceeds of attachments. Herr Vogelsang said he was viced his new proposals represented an acceptable solution, and he had sent a recommendation that they should be accepted in the interests of a speedy conclusion of the Herstatt affair. Herr Vogelsang recalled that his final report of the provisional liquidator showed that Herstatt was unable to cover DM1,205m of its final liabilities. This, which was an improvement on some DM65m on the earlier estimate, was the result of the average settlement for creditors was 44.95 per cent. It was with this in mind that he proposed quota for domestic banks had not been set at 45 per cent. Herr Vogelsang hoped that the decision to raise the quota to the local authorities to the level of the foreign banks

Takeover bid to bring FMC back to farmers

The National Farmers' Union, acting through the NFU Development Trust, last night launched a surprise takeover bid for FMC, the quoted meat and by-products group which incorporates Marsh & Baxter/Harris, the pigmeat complex. This is designed to bring FMC back under "farmer control", Mr David Darbishire, chairman of NFU Development Trust which owns 40.9 per cent of FMC, said. The bid, which values FMC at £6.5m, was put to the FMC board yesterday afternoon and the directors' attitude towards it was unknown last night. On the Stock Exchange the price of FMC's shares had risen 50 per cent to 60p by the close of dealings last night. This compares with the 5p a share in cash being offered by the NFU Development Trust. The existing NFU stake in FMC represents the holding it retains on behalf of the NFU when FMC was floated as a public company in 1962. Previous to that the FMC was owned by the FMC Meat Marketing Corporation, as it was named on being set up in 1954, which was wholly owned by the NFU. The NFU is now offering the public shares in FMC to enable it to raise funds to buy Marsh & Baxter/Harris in 1962. However, the NFU Development Trust has now decided that "farmer control" of FMC is necessary again. This is so that FMC "the largest meat wholesaling organization in the United Kingdom, can play a fuller part in creating greater stability of supply and price for producers, meat traders and housewives", the trust said in a statement last night. A new framework is needed which will give livestock producers clearer guidance on consumer needs and greater security in meeting them. Under the NFU's wing, it is envisaged that the FMC will be able to increase cooperation throughout the meat industry and ensure that British farmers are better able to meet the industry's demands. The NFU is underwriting the bid from its own resources. The bid is conditional on no reference being made to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Though FMC controls only about 12 per cent of the United Kingdom cattle and sheep slaughtering business and 26 per cent of pig slaughtering, the bid could be referred on grounds of the assets involved. The Minister of Agriculture has been informed of the bid though no prior reference to the EEC authorities is required. FMC's preference shares are not the subject of a bid, and would remain quoted. Financial Editor, page 23

Australian union leaders call for nationalization of Leyland plant

By Herbert Michael and Edward Townsend Australian union leaders yesterday called on the Government to nationalize Leyland's unprofitable Australian car manufacturing operations which in their present form, seem destined for closure. Leyland's Sydney manufacturing plant was halted when 4,000 workers held a meeting at which officials of the vehicle building workers' union said that the Government should run the car works on the same lines as the French government conducts Renault. Workers fears were heightened this week by reports that the company was discussing plans with the Government to sell the site to a private contractor three miles from Sydney—and turn it into a huge housing estate. British Leyland in London declined to comment yesterday and Mr David Abell, general manager of Leyland Australia, said that an official statement would be issued in the next few days. Union leaders issued a warning that if the plan proceeded the Labour government would be losing its own support as far as the trade unions were concerned. Unionists would refuse to support a government which committed a work force of nearly 5,000 to unemployment and no prospects of securing work in the motor car industry. Today, union leaders are to meet Mr Keppel Enderby, Minister for Manufacturing Industry, to discuss the situation. Mr Enderby has taken part in talks with Leyland which have been going on for the past seven weeks. Mr I. Uren, Minister for Regional and Urban Development, and Mr W. G. Hayden, acting Treasurer, confirmed to reporters that discussions were taking place between the Government and company representatives. They could neither confirm nor deny the rumours about the site being used for a big housing estate financed and controlled by the Federal Government. Representatives of Leyland Australia said that negotiations with the Government were at a delicate stage and Mr Abell said that a lot of speculation about the future of the company in Australia was going on. The situation is being heavily influenced by the fact that the Industries Assistance Commission's recent report expressed the opinion that there was room in Australia for only three motor car manufacturing companies and the implication that General Motors Holden, Ford and Chrysler would be the companies to survive. Leyland Australia has lost about \$A15m (about £10m) in three years, and in terms of output and sales is bottom of the league. There has been a growing opinion at BLMC headquarters in London that the operation should be rationalized. Now the company has the IAC report to back its view that volume car manufacture on a small scale is uneconomic and that the present stringent regulations governing the locally manufactured content of cars should be relaxed to allow import of assembled vehicles. Almost 5,000 workers are employed at the Sydney plant which produces about 30,000 Minis, Marinas and the ill-fated P76 models a year. Thousands more work in component suppliers' factories. The company also operates a profitable truck and bus plant at Milperra producing about 2,500 vehicles a year. The scaling down of the Sydney plant, which now seems inevitable unless the Government can work out a formula to inject state aid into the operation, must lead to the demise of the P76. Leyland's all-Australian car which has achieved sales of about 20,000 since it was launched 18 months ago.

Broking firm to stop trading next month

By Terry Elyand Formal notice is expected from The Stock Exchange today that Solomon and Co, a London-based stockbroking firm with nine partners and associate members, will cease trading on November 8. Mr Ivor Lewisohn, senior partner of Solomon, stressed last night that the firm had chosen to cease trading "where financially sound" rather than to continue in an uncertain economic climate. In a clear reference to the low level of turnover on The Stock Exchange, he added that the firm found it hard to predict a situation in which trading conditions could be expected to improve "in the foreseeable future". Solomon expects to close all outstanding positions by November 8, and it is understood that no question of loss to members of the public is involved. The firm's business is spread between institutional and private clients. The decision to cease trading reflects the deep gloom felt in stock market circles. Turnover in equities remains in the range of £30m-£40m a day, compared with £100m plus at the peak of the bull market. Six firms have already chosen to cease trading during this year, while five have been "hammered" into financial failure. Also indicating the decline of market business is the increase in stockbroking mergers—24 firms have negotiated mergers this year. Solomon employs 31 dealing, administrative and clerical staff. The Stock Exchange disclosed yesterday the first results of its survey of the loan positions of member firms. The survey has disclosed that stockbroking firms have been reducing loans to clients, and that only some 20 accounts now fail to measure up to the council's new requirements. Northern Developments, the estate developers who were reported over the weekend to be having intensive talks with their bankers, yesterday issued a statement stressing that the banking arrangements the company announced in July were continuing to operate satisfactorily. Under these arrangements the group's major bankers (representing more than 95 per cent of its total bank borrowings) agreed to roll up interest payments for a temporary period. The group made it clear yesterday that the study of the company's operations and structure (being carried out by Peat Marwick) was continuing and that there had been no boardroom changes recently.

Do you hold shares? The M&G Share Exchange Scheme. Shares have never needed close attention as in these uncertain times. Now, M&G offer to buy your shares—often on advantageous terms—and re-invest proceeds in a unit trust. The benefits are many: security of a wider fund, frequent reappraisal of professional investment management, and considerable capital gains tax advantages. For full details, send for our booklet, or call Advisory Department 626 4588. Please send me details of the M&G Share Exchange Scheme.

Poll forecast causes sharp fall in shares

By Our Financial Staff Indications on opinion polls of a continued Labour lead brought sharp falls in London stock market prices ahead of the outcome of today's General Election. The fall in prices was accompanied by the sudden reversal of Tuesday's trend, when there were hints in the City of a late minute deterioration in Labour's chances. Market indices showed substantial falls within the first hour of trading, and continued to fall away throughout the session. The FT index quickly abandoned the 200 mark which was regained on the previous day, and by the end of the trading session had lost 9.3 points to 191.9. The Times index, at 74.49 shed 2.45 points. Growing concern at the Government's increasing financial deficit was largely responsible for further weakness in gilts. One sign of increased uncertainty was switching from the longer end of the market into "shorts". Market reports, page 25

£4m bid for New River Company

London Merchant Securities, the property and industrial group headed by Sir Max Rayne, has made an agreed £4.6m cash offer for the ordinary shares and convertible loan stock in the New River Company, which was established by letters patent in 1819 and has a substantial portfolio of residential property in Islington, London. London Merchant, which owns about 40 per cent of the equity, is offering £4.50p for each ordinary share. This compares to a net asset value on the basis of a revaluation of the properties in March this year of £3.45p, or £5.52p on full dilution. Convertible holders are being offered £148.50 per cent for their stock, which is equivalent to the price offered for the shares. Financial Editor, page 23

Guilty plea by former Equity Funding chief

Los Angeles, Oct. 9.—Mr Stanley Goldblum, the man who headed the now bankrupt Equity Funding Corporation of America, has pleaded guilty to charges of fraud in one of the biggest business scandals in the United States this century. Mr Goldblum, aged 47, a former scrap metal dealer and meat salesman, was founder, chairman and president of the company, which was started in 1960 to sell mutual funds and insurance. The financial conglomerate collapsed in April last year after a scandal over its operations allegedly involving tens of millions of dollars in false insurance policies and non-existent corporate assets. Mr Goldblum's decision yesterday to plead guilty to the five counts of conspiracy and securities and mail fraud, abruptly ended the jury trial after one week. He will be sentenced later.—Reuter.

Arrest warrant issued for Signor Sindona

Milan, Oct. 9.—Dr Ovidio Urbisci, Milan's deputy public prosecutor, said today he had issued an arrest warrant for Signor Michele Sindona, Italian-born financier on charges of illegal banking operations. Dr Urbisci told journalists that Signor Sindona, aged 53, was charged on two counts of falsifying accounts and illegally diverting profits in connection with the activities of his now defunct Banca Unione in 1970. Signor Sindona, who is a naturalized Swiss, is believed to be in Switzerland. He could face 15 years' jail if he was convicted on the charges, but justice sources here said they saw little prospect of his being extradited. Banca Unione was merged earlier this year with Banca Privata Finanziaria, another Sindona-owned bank, and became Banca Privata Italiana. This was put into liquidation at the end of September.—Reuter.

Dollar weakens after Ford policy statement

By Melvyn Westlake Disappointment in President Ford's economic policy measures for tackling United States inflation, together with declining Eurodollar interest rates led to a fresh bout of speculation against the dollar on foreign exchanges yesterday. Weakening in all the major European financial centres, the American currency slumped to its lowest level since early summer. By the close of trading, it was over 5 pence lower against the West German mark (at 2.5565) and almost 3 centimes down against the Swiss franc (at 2.90). Currency dealers viewed President Ford's economic "package" as a considerable anti-climax, particularly after the series of economic summit meetings that the President has been conducting, which had given rise to high expectations.

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for Rises, Falls, THE POUND, and Interim Statements.

INTERIM STATEMENT STANWOOD RADIO LIMITED. Interim Report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1974. Turnover: £3,096,000. Profit: £901,963. Net Profit: £1,081,707.

OECD paves the way for detailed oil talks with producers

Tokyo, Oct 9.—Mr Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), who is on a visit here, has told Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese Trade Minister, that the OECD would meet the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at expert level in the first half of next year. They would discuss problems caused by the higher price of oil, Japanese sources said.

The sources added that Mr van Lennep told Mr Nakasone he had already met Mr Abderrahman Khene, OPEC secretary-general, to prepare for the meeting.

Mr Nakasone proposed that OECD should convene high-level conferences of its member countries specifically aimed at discussing problems posed by the oil-producing nations, such as the recycling of oil dollars and economic aid to developing countries, the sources said. Mr van Lennep agreed with the proposal.

Ecuador taxes: Ecuador has increased charges on the Texaco-Gulf Oil group in the country by 3.5 per cent retroactive to October 1, in keeping with a recent OPEC resolution. Señor Carlos Aguirre, presidential spokesman, said in Quito.

North Sea production likely to be controlled

By Peter Hill

Oil companies operating in the North Sea will be faced with controls on the rate at which oil is produced from offshore fields whichever government is returned after today's general election.

Mr John Liverman, a senior official at the Department of Energy reaffirmed the importance of conserving valuable resources in a speech to an offshore technology conference in London organized by the *Financial Times*. Offshore deposits were limited, he said, and governments could not be indifferent to their rate of exploitation and exhaustion.

"Even on the eve of a general election, I can say that powers of control over depletion rates will be taken here, since all political parties have stated their support for such action, although the powers themselves and the way in which they would be exercised remain to be seen."

The task would not be easy, said Mr Liverman. Producers needed some assurance that they would be allowed to exploit their discoveries at a rate which would ensure an economic return on their investment.

But governments needed to preserve a measure of flexibility in their energy policy. The Cleveland Council in north-east England claimed yesterday that companies within its area had possibly the highest regional share of the estimated £1,000m of offshore oil reserves being undertaken in the United Kingdom.

Councillor Maureen Taylor, speaking at a press conference in London said that orders completed in the past two years and in hand in the region amounted to about £200m.

This information had been revealed in a recent survey carried out by the authority's planning department, which had also shown that more than 100 companies in the area were involved in offshore oil contracts employing 5,000 workers.

Furniture makers and retailers cutting delay on deliveries

By David Young

Furniture makers and retailers are now catching up with the big increase in demand which has caused serious delivery delays to customers over the past 18 months.

Reports of lengthy delays between orders being placed and goods delivered are reinforced by a report in *Which?* magazine today. This claims that delivery of furniture often takes twice as long as the time quoted.

Manufacturers have now rearranged production schedules to meet increased demand for popular items and delivery services have been improved.

G-Plan, one of the largest furniture makers which last year was quoted over a year for delivery of some of its items, has now cut delivery times to weeks.

Habitat Designs and Schreiber Furniture have now developed their own delivery networks. Mr Terence Conran of Habitat said that road and rail delivery networks had become so congested that delays were increasing and items misrouted.

The problem was caused by an unforeseen demand for furniture, he said, which has continued and is now being met. More furniture is now being sent in quick-assembly form which reduces the risk of damage in transit, another point raised by *Which?*

The *Which?* report says that a quarter of the 2,000 items involved in the survey were delivered with some damage. The damage was subsequently repaired but in some cases this was not done for up to 12 months.

Which? also reports that apart from automatic washing machines and tumble-driers, electrical household appliances have not improved in reliability since the magazine's last survey in 1971. There has also been no improvement in servicing.

Freesers are the most reliable of domestic appliances and dishwashers the most unreliable.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Self-employed tax will hit the clergy hard

From the Rev J. E. Burgess

Sir, One group of self-employed persons who will be hard hit by the new tax burden for National Insurance in Class 4 will be the clergy.

The recommended stipend scales now mean that most dioceses have a minimum income from all sources of £1,800 per annum for incumbents, and the majority of clergy will have this new tax to pay.

Many clergy already find the payment of £241 a week difficult to find, and if Church Councils' attempt to be generous and help with the cost it is promptly taxed by the Inland Revenue as a taxable emolument.

Perhaps the anachronism whereby clergy have self-employed status should now be ended.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN E. BURGESS,
Rural Dean,
St John the Baptist Church,
Keynham,
Bristol,
October 7.

Legal & General gives £3m cash boost to subsidiary

By Our Financial Staff

Legal & General is making a £3m cash injection into Victory Insurance, its reinsurance subsidiary, it was revealed yesterday in the group's interim report.

The move, which follows Norwich Union's £30m cash injection into its short term operations earlier this week, is a further indication of the extent to which the insurance industry is suffering from the collapse in market values of its investment assets, combined with the impact of inflation on liabilities.

Legal & General acquired Victory early in 1973 for £4.6m. A note to the group's annual accounts shows that the subsidiary made a trading loss and suffered a diminution of around £1.6m in the market value of its investments between the date of acquisition and Legal & General's calendar year end. The £3m injection announced yesterday is designed "to put the solvency of Victory beyond doubt."

Highlights of the interim report include a 68 per cent increase in new pensions premiums from £13m to £21.8m, attributed to the requirements of the Conservative Government's Social Security Act, which stimulated employers to extend and improve pension schemes.

Life premiums were down from £9.9m to £5.5m because of unfavourable economic conditions, while general insurance premiums were 27 per cent up from £21.2m to £26.9m.

While Legal & General has continued to make progress despite difficult economic conditions, the statement says that the group will be adversely affected if these are prolonged.

Even after the recent relaxation on dividend controls, the effects of restraint on other investment media, particularly property, are continuing to have a severe effect.

Kuwait 'inviting bids for cheaper crude'

Kuwait, Oct 9.—Kuwait was reported to be inviting 25 international oil companies to bid for 300 barrels of crude per day, for a two-year period from October 1, at 93 per cent of the posted price.

Al-Seyassah, the daily newspaper, said the companies involved were European, American and Japanese.

The oil for sale is from the state's 60 per cent share of output under its participation deal with the owners of the Kuwait Oil Company, Kuwait's leading producer.

The price asked, according to *Al-Seyassah*, is the same as KOC's former co-owners, British Petroleum and the Gulf Oil Corporation, are paying this quarter for 900,000 barrels per day of oil "bought back" from the state share.

Nuclear power: Kuwait plans to start producing power from nuclear reactors by 1985, and will also investigate other energy sources as possible alternatives to oil, according to Mr Abdulla

Xerox anti-trust settlement plan

Stamford, Connecticut, Oct 9.—Xerox Corporation said it had reached a proposed agreement to settle a Federal Trade Commission anti-trust complaint against it.

Under the terms of the agreement, Xerox said the company would be required to make available certain existing technology on its existing office copier products to its United States patent licensees, excluding International Business Machines Corporation for five years. The information would be for American use only.

The company also said it would be required to make certain modifications in its volume discount pricing policies.—AP-Dow Jones.

CBI tax relief scheme

Industrial leaders are to meet tomorrow to complete taxation proposals to be put before a new Government. The taxation committee of the Confederation of British Industry has been drawing up proposals for a radical change in the treatment of stock appreciation for tax purposes.

The CBI study is expected to be among the first documents to be put before the new Chancellor of the Exchequer when the industry's stock appreciation arises when the cost of replacing a company's stock has risen above its original cost.

To maintain the same level of activity, the company then has to find additional cash to buy the same amount of stock. Since the tax system makes no allowance for replacement costs, the strain on company liquidity is increased in a period of inflation—particularly when increases cannot be passed on in the form of higher prices.

If the Labour Party wins the election, the CBI is expected to respond immediately to Mr Wilson's invitation to join the Government in talks on the tax proposals. Mr Wilson's invitation now throws the onus on industrial leaders to back up their criticisms of the social contract with constructive proposals for its improvement.

Property and the training of valuers

From Mr K. W. Forbes

Sir, In his letter published on September 19 Mr Rex Hudson invites amplification of the statement of the Incorporated Society of Valuers & Auctioneers (ISVA) says "continuous attention and study" to the importance of keeping pace with trends and conditions in property valuation, with particular reference to the property assets of quoted companies.

The training and experience of the individual valuer enable him to interpret the property market under changing conditions, but the society is aware of the need to supplement this knowledge when severe economic pressures and political decisions can and do make an unprecedented impact on the property market.

At regular intervals the society organizes conferences in conjunction with the Centre for Advanced Land Use Studies (CALUS), a division of the College of Estate Management, University of Reading, to enable members of the profession to keep abreast both of general and specialized property subjects. A series of conferences on valuation and commercial property interests has included a course directed precisely to the issue raised by your correspondent and the most recent held at the University on September 20-22 covered "The Management of Property Development". I may add that these conferences are guided not by theorists, but by property developers, consultants, planners, solicitors, stockbrokers, merchant bankers, accountants and others, including valuers and surveyors directly involved in the development, valuation, management and realization of property assets. The treatment of property values in company accounts was comprehensively dealt with in a memorandum published in 1972 and wide-ranging practice notes and articles appear in the society's monthly journal *The Valuer*.

Mr Hudson questions our examination standards and states correctly that ISVA came into being as recently as 1968, but fails to point out that it was formed by the amalgamation of The Incorporated Society of Auctioneers & Land Property Agents (ISALPA) founded in 1924 and The Valuers' Institution founded in 1927. The Valuers' Institution "closed its doors" to admission to corporate membership, other than by examination, in 1962, and as a former member of ISALPA Mr Hudson is no doubt aware that the society had already imposed the same restriction in 1956. Corporate membership is still attainable only by passing examinations which are now wholly controlled by an independent examinations board under the chairmanship of Mr Frank Leyfield, QC.

Space will not permit me to itemize all the examination subjects, but of the nine papers which make up Part II of the Final under the general practice syllabus, four are devoted to valuation and cover development, taxation, rating and compensation as well as more general aspects such as investment, mortgage and estate duty.

Any of your readers interested in obtaining further information on the training and examination of our members is welcome to get in touch with the education officer at the headquarters.

Yours faithfully,
K. W. FORBES, President,
The Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers,
3 Cadogan Gate,
London SW1X 0AS.

Offshore oil jobs for Mersey

The campaign to secure the maximum involvement of the North-West in supplying and servicing the offshore oil industry is already starting to produce results.

Various projects associated with the offshore operations could lead to 2,000 new jobs in the Merseyside area alone during the next 12 months, according to the Merseyside Industrial Development office.

Four companies are reported to be negotiating for sites in the Liverpool docks complex, part of the land released by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company.



There's more to Jerez than just sherry

In Spain we are known by millions. Yet here in London most people associate our name with Sherry. In fact, we are part of a very large and successful business which owns twelve different banks. Some months ago we took a big and important step by opening a Jerez branch here in London offering a full range of services to individuals and companies. The Jerez team is fully capable of moving fast and effectively handling facilities such as current and deposit accounts, loans and advances, finance for trade overseas, foreign exchange transactions and acceptance credits. But it's no good being this flexible unless you also have the size and strength to satisfy customer needs. That's why at Jerez we count ourselves fortunate to be so well placed to meet any kind of challenge. We are after all part of Rumasa, the £350 million Spanish Group which has grown into one of the country's most notable successes during the short span of 15 years. It all adds up to some pretty convincing plusses. Why not take advantage of them by contacting our local General Manager and his team of experts in London AT ANY TIME. It could be that they will be able to provide the solution to any finance problem you have.

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PART OF THE RUMASA GROUP

Lever call for state bank to aid industry

A government investment bank to make long-term loans to private enterprise was proposed yesterday by Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

"It would encourage effort in industry especially in the exports field," he said at Labour's north west headquarters in Salford, Lancashire.

Whitehall sources said that the plan was "proceeding on a number of contingency plans for assisting the company sector, and an investment bank along the lines proposed by Mr Lever is one of these possibilities."

The big banks had a lukewarm response to the plan. "We would have some reservations concerning the need for a new institution to channel funds into industry bearing in mind the existence of Finance for Industry, the spokesman for the Banking Information Service said.

"This was established last year, bringing together the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation and the Finance Corporation for Industry, who already act in this way," he added.

Mr Lever earlier said his CIB "would make immediate long-term funds available through the banking system to private enterprise. It would encourage effort in industry, especially in the exports field. Substantial funds would be made available on special terms to different parts of the country in accordance with their particular needs."

Scheme for EEC loan to transfer petro-dollars

From David Cross
Brussels, Oct 9

A draft scheme for the floating of an EEC loan designed to transfer petro-dollars to member countries with balance-of-payments problems was approved today by the European Commission.

It will be sent to member governments for discussions by their finance ministers at a meeting due to be held in Luxembourg on October 21.

According to Commission sources, the scheme would provide the legal basis for the setting up of an orderly mechanism for the floating of any future loans.

The Commission feels that the system it is proposing should be of a permanent nature.

Centre to test cement needed

From Mr A. J. Harris

Sir, The failure of a structure built with high-alumina cement has caused alarm concerning the soundness of many other buildings so built. Extensive testing is under way.

I plead for the setting up of a centre at which the results of these tests would be collected and a situation report kept for inspection.

The tests are of two sorts: non-destructive on materials in situ and destructive on samples or whole members cut from the structure. The latter are more troublesome and costly and hence less often carried out, but they are also more revealing and reliable.

By the collation of all results, the former could be better calibrated against the latter and their credibility determined. Thus time and money would be saved, and the gravity of the problem could be better appraised.

The proposed centre would provide, in fact, not advice, and responsibility for structural decisions would remain where it is now. Confidentiality of information would have to be respected.

Very few research bodies have concerned themselves with this cement, whence much of the trouble. The Building Research Establishment is one such. Who better to set up and operate this report centre?

Yours faithfully,
A. J. HARRIS,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Department of Civil Engineering,
London SW7.

The Anglo-Indonesian Plantations Limited

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar with effect from 3rd September, 1974.

All correspondence and documents for registration regarding the Share and Stock Registers should in future be sent to:—

Lloyds Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, The Causeway, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex, BN12 6DA.

Tel: Worthing 502541—(STD Code 0903)
D B W Chambers (Directors) Arbutnot Agencies Limited (Secretaries)

J. E. ENGLAND & SONS (WELLINGTON) LIMITED

The Directors of J. E. England & Sons (Wellington) Ltd. have declared an Interim Dividend of 26256 per Share for the year ending 31st December 1974 payable 3rd January 1975.

Interim Report for the six months ended 30th June 1974

1974	1973
Unaudited profit before taxation	£77,995
	£92,085

The half year's figures should not be taken as giving a reliable indication of those for the full year.

هدان الاصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Currys' margins are cut to shreds

Mark & Spencer may have had good cause to complain about government enforced cuts in gross margins, but in the case of Currys there was never any question of the group being up against its reference levels in the first place.

Fierce competition from the discounters and, more particularly, the department stores has led to a sharp drop in the emphasis on shifting stocks (the three-day week) in the face of stagnant demand—the rise in cash sales roughly offsetting the slump in credit trading.

So, throw in the rise in general costs too and we have first-half profits on straight cash sales down from £3.2m to mere £455,000. But that, fortunately, is only a part of the story. With new credit sales falling away and last December's new regulations bringing in the average maturity of credit business quite sharply, outstanding balances at the end of the half year are down by around a seventh (on the previous year) and there is a net release from the unsecured profit provision of £1.72m.

How far the position will recover over the rest of the year clearly depends on any government action and Christmas spending. Recently, however, sales have been picking up again, while the uptick of prices by the competition has allowed a recovery in gross margins, and a combination of stock and staff reduction has helped ease pressure on the net. Where all this will leave Currys by the year-end is anyone's guess, but at least there is the consolation of a strong balance sheet, while the yield on a maintained dividend would be 12 per cent at last night's closing price of 33p.



Mr David Breeden, chairman of Wilmot Breeden: interim dividend cut.

well, the glamour image is beginning to look decidedly tarnished.

Interim: 1974 (1973) Capitalization £7.58m Sales £3.06m (£2.74m) Pre-tax profits £0.84m (£1.17m) Dividend gross 1.12p

Wilmot Breeden

Energy crisis damage

At first sight it is hard to reconcile what happened at Wilmot Breeden with the company's view in April that it had come through the three-day week relatively well. Now, reporting interim profits down from £2.2m to only £0.76m, Wilmot blames the effects of the energy crisis both at home and overseas, and, of course, reversations from the three-day week.

In fact, in the confusion that followed the three-day week when industry went hell for leather to make up lost ground and replenish stocks it was easy enough to be optimistic. As we now know, it proved to be something of a false dawn, and in the case of Wilmot and other major suppliers to the motor industry industrial disputes throughout the spring and summer at motor companies have caused severe problems.

All this helps to explain that sales were static in value terms, and of course sharply down in volume. The position overseas was almost as difficult. In France, where Wilmot has a substantial business, the motor industry was plunged into uncertainty by the energy crisis, and Wilmot's schedules were cut accordingly. Since then there has been some improvement, but at this stage Wilmot has cut the interim dividend and is making cautious noises about the final. At 27p, yielding 13 per cent assuming no cut in the final, the shares are likely to stay in the cold for some time.

Interim: 1974 (1973) Capitalization £5.6m Sales £2.7m (£2.74m) Pre-tax profits £0.76m (£2.2m) Dividend gross 0.97p (1.178p)

FMC

A farmers' bid

There is a formidable farming stake in FMC, and one which may well swing behind the NFU bid for special reasons, but that should not deter other share-

holders from questioning the generosity of the bid.

The NFU, after all, makes no secret of the fact that it feels FMC as a quoted public company, has tended to put shareholders' interests before those of farmers. Whether or not this is valid criticism, the essential point is that the NFU believes it will be able to reorganize the meat markets more to the farmers' advantage if it resumes control of FMC.

One might expect the farming interests behind the NFU, which is underwriting the bid, to pay a significant premium in this case. Yet, though the 65p share cash compares with a price of 32p in the market a few days ago, this is hardly a fair yardstick given the economic climate. As it happens, the offer price is precisely what FMC was floated at 12 years ago though on an inflation adjusted basis the two figures would look very different. The £6.5m total value of the bid has to be seen moreover against net assets of around £9m, including a high proportion of land and buildings. And, for what it is worth, the historic p/e is just 4.

If the farming interests which have held around 30 per cent of the FMC equity (in addition to the 40.9 per cent held by the NFU) since the company was floated should swing behind the bid, it will probably not be for financial reasons alone. The NFU is promising to improve its production and marketing lot via FMC. However, FMC will probably have something to say about the wisdom of "farmer control" and all shareholders may be wise to ensure they attach importance to pure investment considerations in this case.

LMS

After the write-downs

An unhappy tale emerged yesterday from Sir Max Rayne's London Merchant Securities, and that the shares closed unchanged at 19p can be attributed simply to the market having taken due heed of the role of the interim statement and done its sums accordingly. Inevitably, there was a slow-down in property income following the freeze on rent reviews. But what caused the damage, in addition to a £710,000 charge against profits for interest and outgoings on the North America properties, was the LMS gearing. Thanks to a higher tax rate and virtually unchanged minorities of £1.6m attributable to outside shareholders in the consolidated Carlton Industries, a pre-tax decline of a seventh became a fall of a half in the earnings level. The upshot is the passing of the final dividend and the one for 10 scrip issue is scant recompense in these income-hungry days.

While some profits, although undisclosed at this stage, have been included arising from the sale of the Hay's Wharf stake to St Martins (with more to come following the Kuwait bid), the investments in Beaverbrook and Edward Bates have proved an expensive venture. Provision has been made in the accounts to write the two stakes down by £11m, which, after the inclusion of a development property net surplus of £4m and writing off £2.5m in North America, reduces net asset value from £47m to around £41m.

Much obviously depends on today's events as to the future, but a useful indication would be to include in the accounts, due next week, the extent to which borrowings have dropped since March. The shares are unattractive.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalization £10m Sales £54.7m (£56.9m) Pre-tax profits £5.61m (£6.46m) Earnings per share 2.28p (4.47p) Dividend gross 0.95p (2.50p)

"C'est décidé. Donc ce sera fait." The words fell from the lips of the young technocrat without a trace of irony.

Perhaps his older and more experienced colleagues would have added an "en principe"—the traditional and reluctant homage which Frenchmen pay to the existence of a real world that does not always conform to rational expectations.

None the less, the remark conveys pretty accurately the mood of the French administration under newly political leadership, as it confronts the world economic crisis. The particular decision he referred to was the nuclear energy programme adopted in March this year—a programme so ambitious that it has met with some scepticism among energy experts on this side of the Channel.

Thirteen nuclear power stations with light-water reactors are to be started during 1974 and 1975, and the government expects to keep up "approximately the same rhythm"—that is six or seven 900-megawatt reactors a year—until the end of the decade.

Besides this, work is going ahead on EURODIF, the Franco-Belgian-Italian-Spanish separation factory on the Rhône, which the French expect by 1980 to produce enough enriched uranium by the diffusion process to fuel 100 nuclear power stations; and in the middle of next year work will start on Superphénix, a 1,200-megawatt fast breeder reactor to be built with German and Italian participation.

The French are clearly thrilled by the success of their 250-megawatt prototype fast breeder, Phénix, which last year overtook its cousin at Dounreay and since the beginning of this year has actually been connected to the national electricity grid. They regard the invention of a reactor which produces its own fuel as

a kind of philosopher's stone of the modern age—the answer to the Club of Rome's warning that the world will run out of natural resources.

But they admit that this technology is still largely an unknown quantity and that insuperable obstacles to its commercial exploitation may yet be encountered. (For instance, environmental hazards, although they argue that a priori fast breeders should be less dangerous than the present generation of reactors, because they do not involve pressure.)

The French Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique has close contacts with Britain's Atomic Energy Authority, and its officials (unlike some French political leaders) speak with respect of the Dounreay reactor. Clearly they would welcome Franco-British cooperation on the next stage of fast breeder technology.

In any case the industrial dimension (3,000 to 4,000 jobs) will not be reached for another 10 or 15 years.

In the meantime France is relying mainly on light-water reactors (most of them built in Britain) to meet its needs, but some on the General Electric boiling water model) to enable her to cut down oil imports.

Of course, even this is only a middle-term prospect. In the short term oil consumption is expected to rise from 15,000 million tons in 1973 to 23,000 or 25,000 million in 1980-82.

Only then will it start to drop steadily, to 4,000 or 5,000 million in 1985. ("Perhaps zero", one high official said, dreaming no doubt of electric or electronic cars.)

The French argue that the decision to go all out for nuclear energy is based not on them by their lack of alternative resources such as Britain's rich coal seams and North Sea oil. They are acutely aware of their dependence on

imported oil, which constrains them to what some of them regard as *des actes de bassesse* (bowing and scraping) towards the oil producers.

Paradoxically, this policy has led them to opt out of contingency plans for oil-sharing between consumer countries. They seem reluctant to believe that America would really share its supplies in a crisis, and fear that the only effect of these American-sponsored plans will be to antagonize the producers, and especially the Arabs.

But for the price increase, France would now be running a trade surplus, instead of a deficit of more than 2,000m francs per month.

The government is determined to get the foreign trade account back into balance by the end of next year. To some extent this can be helped by developing home resources, but the scope here seems small: some pit closures are being postponed, and there will probably be some expansion of hydro-electric capacity.

More important are measures to reduce energy consumption and, above all, the effort to cover the deficit by increased exports. According to the finance minister, M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the government aims to reduce oil imports by 10 per cent in 1975.

"We believe we can do it by slowing down economic growth, by economizing on household fuel, and by speed limits on the motorways," he said.

In fact the projected growth rate remains surprisingly high by present international standards: 4.8 per cent this year, and 4 to 4.2 per cent next year. But officials point out that this in fact represents "the biggest slowdown for 15 years" since during that period the annual average has been 6 per cent.

They argue that to slow more abruptly than this would

be dangerous because the working population is still growing by 0.6 to 0.7 per cent per year, and per capita productivity is also still growing faster in France than abroad.

In other words, unemployment remains a bogey. Government statements invariably list "the maintenance of employment" among the aims of economic policy, alongside the fight against inflation and the restoration of the trade balance.

But the Prime Minister recently made it clear that reducing inflation had the first priority, and full employment only the second. The present rate of inflation—14 to 15 per cent—is admitted to be "no longer tolerable", especially as it is twice that of West Germany, France's biggest commercial partner.

Employers argue that government policies over the past 15 years have in fact created an acute labour shortage in France, even though France has one of the most generous unemployment benefit systems in Europe, which should have made it possible to allow a certain slack in the economy and so increase mobility of labour.

Ministers are not saying so in public, but they are clearly counting on the fear of unemployment to moderate wage demands, and the fear of bankruptcy to moderate firms' willingness to pay.

They are discreetly strengthening price controls, but fight shy of any direct attempt to control incomes. Instead they are introducing an anti-inflation tax (*taxe conjoncturelle*) which is rather more sophisticated than the Liberal proposal in Britain.

It is based on a calculation of the average firm's increase in production, plus a government approved level of price rises. Any company whose total "value added" has risen by more than the amount result-

ing from this calculation is presumed to have raised its prices by more than the permitted average, unless it can prove otherwise.

The "superfluous" fraction of value added will therefore be taxed at a punitive and steeply progressive rate, and the proceeds put in a special non-interest-bearing account which can be used to improve the rate of interest paid to small savers.

The money will be returned to the firms concerned if and when inflation has been successfully checked. (The criterion for this is not yet definitely decided but will probably be a period of three consecutive months in each of which the retail price index rises by less than 0.5 per cent.)

The firm remains free to spend its legitimate income in wage increases or otherwise as it sees fit. Consequently this tax will be at best a very indirect form of wage control.

However, government statistics show that recent wage increases have been financed, not by increased corporate incomes but mainly by borrowing abroad. The government apparently hopes that in the months to come the cooler economic climate will discourage firms from adopting this expedient, and that the labour market will be slack enough for wage-earners to longer exert the same bargaining strength.

To understand this one must remember that trade unions have a much smaller membership in France than in Britain, and the behaviour of the workforce is less predictable. The government probably expects some kind of confrontation with the unions in the new year, but believes that the political and economic atmosphere will be such that it can win.

Edward Mortimer

Price complexities in the world sugar crisis

Despite government prayers to the contrary, the sugar crisis in Britain shows no sign of abating. Almost all retail supplies are still rationed, albeit by shopkeepers and not by the Government, while output of home-grown beet is still to be restricted in this country by the EEC.

Refiners indignantly deny that they are buying back free market sugar that they processed and exported from this country. Shopkeepers angrily reject the refiners' supply figures while consumers mutter darkly about stocks being held in warehouses in order to take advantage of the next price increase.

The Ministry of Agriculture has behaved publicly as if it believes that ignoring the shortage will make it fade away. Retailers accuse it of failing to heed their spring warnings about low supplies, since when it has steadfastly refused to take over the responsibility for rationing from the shop trade.

The result has been a frightening illustration of the ease in which public confidence in food markets can be eroded. If a shortfall of less than 20 per cent for one commodity can lead to assaults on supermarket managers, what might an acutely shortage-conscious public do if more than one basic food all but disappeared from store displays?

But the sugar problem in Britain, now compounded by a sickly crop of home-grown beet, is but an exaggerated reflection of a world crisis in the commodity's worth bearing in mind that the British public, with its unusually sweet tooth, consumes a minute proportion of world supplies.

Confirmation that the world sugar economy was in crisis came yesterday from Dr Albert Viton of the commodities and trade division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He said in Bonn after visiting the sugar industry in West

Germany that the FAO had been concerned at least five years ago about global supply prospects. "We pointed out that it was only a matter of time before prices would begin to rise."

"Our prediction of a growing imbalance between supply and demand, which would be adjusted by rising prices, possibly even by a price explosion, could be proved wrong—we stated this time and time again—only by starting immediately to expand production on a scale greater than seemed on the cards."

Preliminary data indicate that during 1970-74 world consumption exceeded production by 6.5 to 7.5 million tons.

Dr Viton said that preliminary data showed that in the 83 countries which accounted for 95 per cent of consumption in the non-communist world (almost 55 million tons), the "real" price in 1973 was only 3 per cent higher than in 1970.

He estimates that the "real" price increases for the 83 countries this year at between 5 and 10 per cent, possibly more the greater the upsurge of record. But the crucial point is that more than 90 per cent of the increases will be limited to a few very high income countries, accounting for less than 20 per cent of consumption.

Consequently world oiltake will be only slightly affected, probably only 500,000 to 750,000 tons out of an estimated world consumption of 79 million tons.

Another startling fact, he said, was that in the exporting, self-sufficient and near self-sufficient countries in Europe, Latin America and Asia, consuming about 40 million tons in 1974, "real" prices actually continued to decline during the year and with accelerating momentum.

Dr Viton believes that during the first nine months of this year prices fell on the average in these countries by 5.10 per cent to an all-time low.

Hugh Clayton and John Woodland review the background to the shortage

Since prices in countries which account for about 80 per cent of world consumption, including the communist nations, are regulated in some way or another, and have not been allowed to rise sufficiently to have a significant impact on demand, it was inevitable that any tightness in supplies should bring about great price pressure on the marginal quantities entering world trade.

That this international trade, which accounts for less than a quarter of world consumption, is a marginal market, and therefore suffers from exaggerated price effects both up

and down, has been the commonplace of sugar economics. Normally a price explosion in the world market as that witnessed in sugar, would trigger off a boom in production. But this has been quite mild.

Dr Viton restricted specific national production of sugar to the United States, an increase from that which was sufficiently remote from his audience not to arouse their wrath.

But the British experience provides a useful illustration, with the paradox of farmers muttering about reducing beet sowings in the 1975 season because of low returns, while the farmers' unions, supported by Mr Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, press for reversal of the EEC Commission's ban on expansion of the British beet acreage.

Domestic expansion is governed by domestic prices and not those for exports. In the cane-producing nations the profitability of growing sugar, although it has risen, has suffered in comparison with that of other crops.

Dr Viton gave a warning yesterday against assuming that high world prices will persist indefinitely. He suggested that the average world market price in the next five years would be less than £150 a ton, or less

than half of the record figures registered on the London market this year.

Although there was little chance that new production could be brought in at this price it would be foolish to overlook the possibility of a bumper world crop. "Rising productivity is in the long run the best guarantee of survival," he added.

This is the world context in which Britain is about to dismantle the traditional Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and embark on a sugar policy that is fully absorbed by the EEC.

Last month M Lardinois, the EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, said that after March 1 next year the Community and not the British Government would be responsible for the supply of sugar to the United Kingdom.

He unveiled a plan to channel Britain's traditional supplies from Commonwealth cane producers through the Community at a subsidized price.

He said nothing about the claims that other community members might make on such supplies. Britain after all is not the only EEC country in which there is a danger of under-use of refining capacity.

INTERIM STATEMENT

Legal & General Interim Report-1974

The Society reports the following premium income figures for the first half of 1974 and has declared an interim dividend for 1974 as shown below.

	First 6 months 1974	First 6 months 1973	Whole of 1973
	£m	£m	£m
Long-term business			
New Premiums*			
Pensions	21.8	13.0	28.0
Ordinary Life	5.5	5.9	11.4
Short-term business			
Written Premiums*			
UK	15.1	13.2	24.2
Overseas	11.8	8.0	17.6

*Excludes the Flory Insurance Co. Ltd.

INTERIM DIVIDEND—An interim dividend of 1.6p per share (1973: 1.5p) has been declared, payable on 2 January 1975. With the associated tax credit of 0.788p per share this is equivalent to 2.388p (1973: 2.143p)

Copies of the full Interim Report are available from the Secretary, John Neill, at Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4N 4TP.



Business Diary: Bull market in Stock Exchange artists

chie Guin, an associate member of brokers Keith, Bayley, Goss & Co., was busier yesterday than many other Stock Exchange men. It took, however, was not the Exchange but in the "spers" Hall, and he was dealing in shares but in pottery paintings.

Guin was celebrating his first "as chairman of the Stock Exchange Art Society in fine le. When Ross Davies, Business Diary's art critic, ke to him, he was bustling with the books and accepting cheques on exhibitors' behalf during a very successful day of the society's 56th art exhibition.

The society had been worried that there would be a fall in the number of exhibits this year after the savage pruning of recent months. The event, not only is the year almost as good as last year's record show, but by the luncheon City art lovers forked out more than £450, half the total for last year.

The Exchange's present pessimism is belied by the subjects seen by its bohemian element. Guin, for instance, has pictures hung and both in subjects and treatment puts himself both as opiate and a Romantic. Guin's titles such as "Evening at Je Venacher" or "Light and Je, Carraig, Bay, Isle of Je" all in bravura strokes heavy on the green.

there is little fire and brimstone to be seen—certainly no snapshots of hell after Goya by such as Richard Thompson, the Exchange's official assignee, and the man who presides after a hammering.

Dorothy Duval appears to have cornered the topicality market. She is showing a "Lombro Still Life", a group of cognac and sherry bottles against a newspaper, whose main story asks "The Louchou Pot Game: Could TV Do It Better?"

Evidently a devotee of "balance", the artist has—at £50, half the "Lombro" price—a "Unions Still Life". This one looks like a pound of sprats—or are they red herrings?—lying across a Daily Express, whose splash story proclaims "Unions Back Chaos Call".

A good half of the contributors are women. This, Guin explains, is because membership of the art society is open to the female relatives of Stock Exchange members and staff. In fact, the picture that Business Diary liked best was of a woman by a woman—Nancy Longman's "Girl in Blue".

This shows with a rather fierce competence a sulky blonde reclining in a powder blue smock. Her expression is just what might be expected as a broker husband says: "Look, dear, the way things are, that charge account has got to go."

The exhibition continues until 4 pm tomorrow.



"Work it out—I'm voting for the social contract, my wife for a statutory wages policy and my son for 9 1/2 per cent mortgages."

The current issue of POEU, the journal of the Post Office Engineering Union, carries an article describing the endorsement of the social contract at last month's TUC Congress. The article is entitled The Contract is Forged.

Pit foray

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, was on dangerous ground during his

visit to Yorkshire yesterday. Not, of course, that his lunchtime audience—members of the Institute of Directors—could fail to sympathize with him in his troubles in selling to his labour force, the miners, a productivity-linked incentive scheme.

However, it was the miners of Yorkshire who were chiefly responsible for blowing a very large raspberry at the NCB's carefully-concocted pit productivity scheme.

Sir Derek confined his foray into hostile territory to a low-key flying visit to Sheffield and to a pit near Wakefield, both comfortably distant from Barnsley, where Arthur Scargill holds court over the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Scargill, the Yorkshire NUM president, was the prime mover behind the NUM executive's rejection of the productivity incentive scheme, which the coal board claims could have been worth up to £12.50 a week for some miners.

Scargill has since looked a lot happier, having now made a total recovery from his defeat at the NUM annual conference in July, when his motion seeking to put firm figures on this year's annual pay claim was defeated in favour of a vaguer and more moderate resolution.

When the productivity scheme first came up before the NUM executive, Scargill could only find two supporters for last night's rejection. But by Tuesday, when the issue was finally decided, the Scargill-led left wing phalanx had scored a resounding victory. The disarrayed moderates could only scrape together four votes in support of the plan.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stronger margins at Pork Farms after bumper opening half

By Tony May
Having passed the £1m mark for the first time last year, Pork Farms has made a fine start to 1974-75: pre-tax earnings jumped from £461,000 to £625,000 for the half to August 31. Turnover for the period rose from £6.99m to £8.91m, indicating an increase in margins from 6.59 to 7.01 per cent.

Slowdown in final leg but S Lyles at peak £1.27m

The initial costs of its new Calder Bank mills and steps taken to limit some margins prevented S. Lyles, carpet yarn spinners and dyers, reaching its objective of a final leg matching the first in its second year as a public company.

Adverse market trends may hit Orion

With premiums written for the first six months rising from £7.6m to £7.7m, and underwriting profits going up from £560,000 to £580,000, taxable profits at Orion Insurance rose from £1.3m to £1.8m. Underwriting profits include half the estimated surplus of the marine and aviation underwriting accounts due for assessment at December 31.

The interim dividend is to be 2.08p (1.99p). Mr T. Heywood, chairman, is hopeful that the second half will show an improvement on last year.

Bruntons jump in first half

Steel wire makers Bruntons (Musselburgh) made a strong opening in the first half to June 30, with both sales and profits making substantial gains. Taxable profits leapt by 45 per cent from £598,000 to £867,000—excluding stock appreciation of £105,000—against £38,000 on sales showing a 38 per cent rise from £2.8m to £3.9m.

Final reduced by Highlight

"Disappointing" results from Highlight Sports, makers of leisure wear, are none the less a success for the year to May 19, helped by a recovery in the newly-acquired Joncraig (bought in 1972).

Kamunting payout

The Treasury has given consent for Kamunting Tin Dredging to increase its dividend for last term from 6.78p to 8.84p. At pre-tax level profits soared 40 per cent to £711,000. Not included in this is an exchange adjustment from currency re-alignments amounting to £45,000 (£46,000) which has been transferred to reserves.

Dale Electric

Following up last year's record profit of £788,000 Dale Electric International has increased its interim profits from £375,000 to £505,000 before tax. This was achieved on turnover up from £2.42m to £2.92m. The dividend goes ahead from 2p to 2.4p, and earnings a share from 4.14p to 5p.

T. & N. in France

For about £50,000, Turner & Newall is buying 82 per cent of Ets Dagard et Fils, which makes pre-fabricated doors and panels for cold store insulation. The deal gives Turner & Newall a base in Europe and additional expertise in the insulation field.

Lloyds Industries

A disappointing 40 per cent drop to £233,000 is reported in mid-term pre-tax profits of Lloyds Industries International, which specialises in car-care products. Yet sales are well maintained at £3.7m.

Market relieved at tax burden on Bougainville

Bougainville Copper shares spurred 5p to 94p following the announcement of the details of the new taxation agreement with Papua New Guinea. Simpler than at first seemed likely, the tax burden compares favourably with those thrust upon the mining companies in Canada, particularly in British Columbia.

Rustenburg holds back dividend

At the interim stage, Rustenburg Platinum said that, provided demand remains firm, net revenue will show an increase of 35 per cent and, if so, dividends would exceed those of the previous year by at least this amount. In the event, profits have proved even better, rising 50 per cent at the net level to £56.2m, but the dividend increase has been held back to only 17 per cent. A final of R13.54 is being paid, raising the total from R18.64 to R21.84 a share.

Jackson & Steeple

Falling back from the half-way point, when profits were doubled, the pre-tax of Jackson & Steeple, cotton weavers, added 47 per cent to £543,000 for the year. Turnover rose from £3.2m to £4.5m and earnings from 19.2p to 21.5p a share. The total dividend is 3.15p against 3p.

Smaller loss by Newall Tool

Peterborough-based Newall Machine Tool, which made a pre-tax loss of £730,000 in 1972-73, has reduced this to £280,000 in the year to March 31 last. Sales were down slightly from £4.2m to £3.9m and again there is to be no ordinary dividend. The board says that most sections

Maynards top £1m

All the signs at half-time were that Maynards, the confectionery group, would attain peak profits of over £1m for the year to June 30. In the event profits were returned at £1,009,000 showing an increase of 13 per cent on the £893,000 for 1972-73. Exceptional items of £69,000 against £100,000 are added and after tax of £541,000 against £442,000 the "net" works out to £537,000 against £551,000. The total dividend is brought up to 22p from 21p with a final payment of 15.74p against 15p.

Macallan's fresh peak

Full-year profits similar to last year's record £458,000 were forecast at half-time by Macallan-Dunlop, the malt whisky distillers. In the event for the year to July 31, pre-tax

Wilkinson to accept new Weyroc offer

Because of a change of policy to concentrate its material activities in Europe, Swedish Match is making a firm offer of about £3m cash for 75 per cent of the equity of United Kingdom business only of Weyroc, the board-matching offshoot of Wilkinson Match which is accepting.

The Swedish group is not interested in Aircrow-Weyroc Canada, and Wilkinson is talking with potential purchasers of partners in North America. There are options on both sides for the sale of the other 25 per cent of Weyroc. The previous offer valued 7 per cent of UK and Canadian Weyroc at £4.3m. In addition to the £3m cash, Swedish Match undertakes that Weyroc will repay its existing loan of £3.55m from Wilkinson by five equal annual payments.

G Kent complain at delay over bid decision

With General Electric Co's £5.8m cash bid for George Kent's instrument maker, due to close today at 3 pm, the Kent camp was complaining last night that the Government had still not committed its 24 per cent stake. The alternative for Kent, and the proposal which has the support of the group's workforce, is a scheme put up by the Swiss electrical company, Brown Boveri, to inject £5.5m into a new company, Kent Boveri. The instrument maker, due to close today at 3 pm, the Kent camp was complaining last night that the Government had still not committed its 24 per cent stake. The alternative for Kent, and the proposal which has the support of the group's workforce, is a scheme put up by the Swiss electrical company, Brown Boveri, to inject £5.5m into a new company, Kent Boveri. The instrument maker, due to close today at 3 pm, the Kent camp was complaining last night that the Government had still not committed its 24 per cent stake. The alternative for Kent, and the proposal which has the support of the group's workforce, is a scheme put up by the Swiss electrical company, Brown Boveri, to inject £5.5m into a new company, Kent Boveri.

Chaddesley Inv

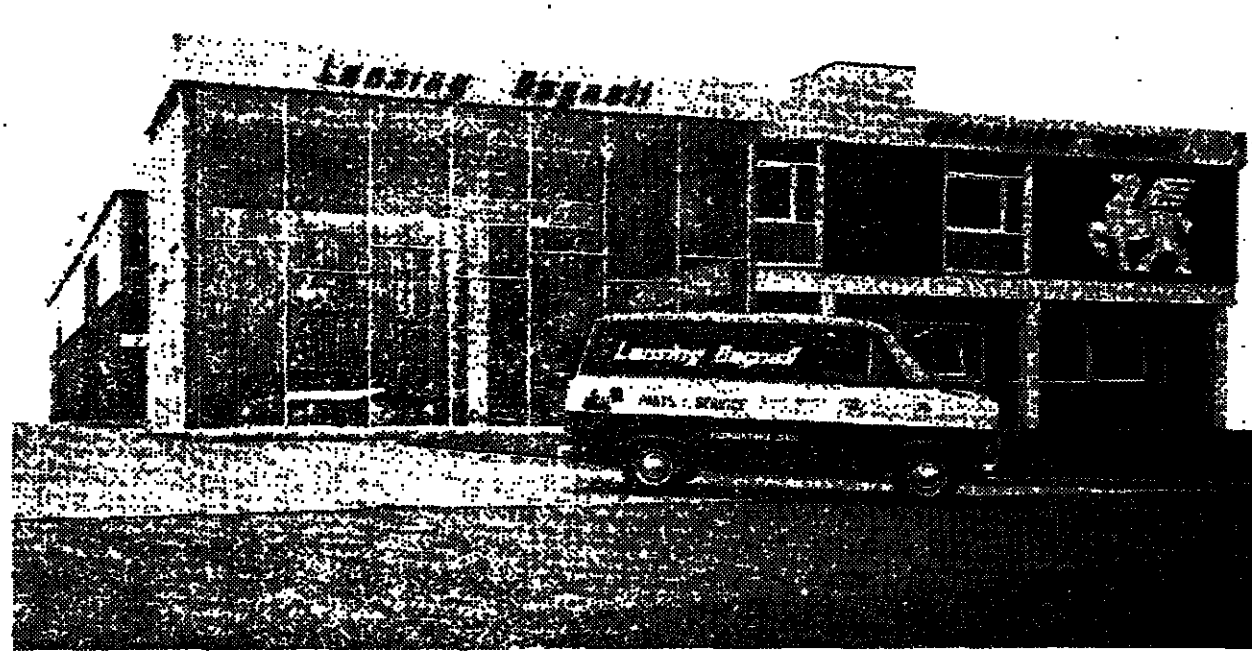
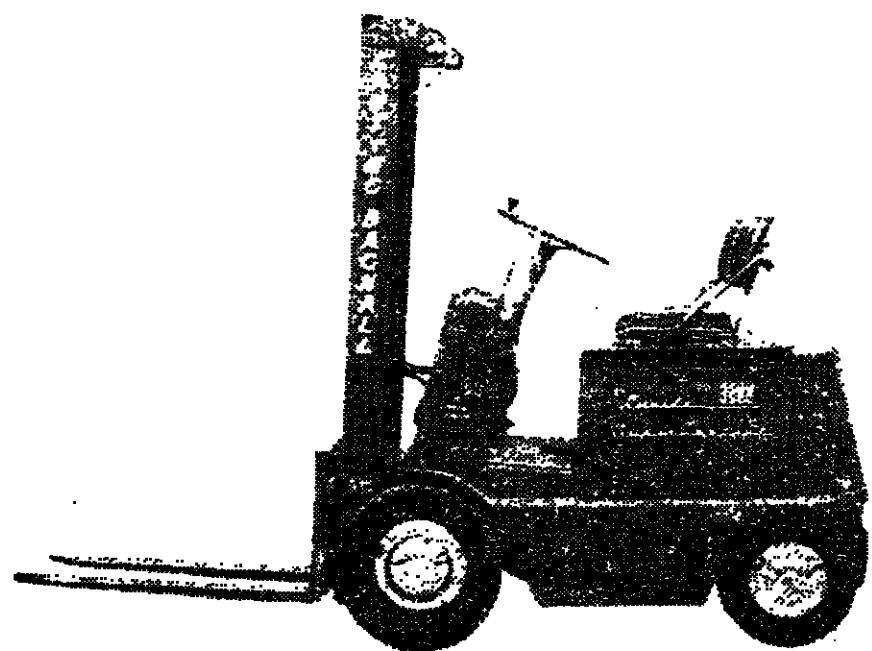
After a provision of £405,000 for the fall in the value of quoted securities and for loans and advances Chaddesley Investments made a group loss of £47,000 against a profit of £168,000 (pre-tax) in its last term to March 31. During the year the group made loans of £166,000 to Kemley Investment Trust and in addition an advance of £50,000 to another company. The deal was guaranteed by Kemley, a provision of £176,000 has been made against these sums.

Wall Street

New York, Oct. 9.—Wall Street today gave a cool reception to President Ford's anti-inflation speech, according to dealers. Share prices declined moderately through the first hour but, by mid-session, part of the loss had evaporated.

There appeared to be disappointment that Mr Ford's proposal did not go far enough, said one analyst, but selling was scattered. The Dow Jones Industrial Average which had been down more than seven points at one time, showed a net loss of about three points at mid-day. Yesterday, the industrial average declined 4.93 to 602.63. Volume totalled 15,460,000 compared with 15,000,000 on Monday.

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Our business is to increase your profits.



Financial market data table with columns for various stock indices and prices, including Dow Jones, FTSE, and various company shares.

NY silver slumps by 20 cents

New York, Oct. 9.—COMEX SILVER possessed the full 20-cent lower limit in the last half hour of trading as mid-west grains broke their respective limits on statements of American grain to the world.

Other market news including cotton, wheat, and various commodity prices.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: هكدا من الاصل

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Food shares weaken

The stock market suffered a severe reversal of the trend of the previous day, when publication of opinion-poll predictions...

Issues & Loans

\$36m shipping loan for Cheng

Brandts and the Bank of America have arranged in conjunction with Chemco Financial Services and Banque de la Societe Financiere Europeenne...

Commodities

London daily sugar price reaches £385

The London daily SUGAR price rose by 25s to £385 a long ton yesterday, a record for the second day running...

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns for Country, Maturity, and Price. Includes entries for USA, Germany, France, etc.

Latest dividends

Table with columns for Company, Dividend, and Yield. Includes entries for Anglo-Siam, Anglo-Siam, Anglo-Siam, etc.

Foreign Exchange

US cocoa grindings down

New York, Oct. 9.—Cocoa bean grindings in the United States for the third quarter of 1974 totalled 59,314 short tons...

Money Market

Spot Position of Sterling

Market rates for sterling fell yesterday, mainly from Continental traders who had expected President Ford to take tougher economic measures...

Forward Levels

Table with columns for Currency, Forward Rate, and Bid/Offer. Includes entries for US Dollar, Swiss Franc, etc.

Share Indices

Table with columns for Index Name, Value, and Change. Includes entries for FTSE 100, Industrial, etc.

Business appointments

Mr W. B. Kirkpatrick has been appointed to the Department of Industry's Office for Scotland as Director for Scotland...

Authorized Unit Trusts

Table listing various unit trusts with columns for Name, Bid, Offer, and Yield.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Table listing insurance bonds and funds with columns for Name, Bid, Offer, and Yield.

Offshore and International Funds

Table listing offshore and international funds with columns for Name, Bid, Offer, and Yield.

Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for various banks including Barclays, FNC, Nat West, etc.

Elec Machine's dealings with ex-chairman

Yesterday's annual meeting of Electronic Machine was told that Mr Max Welling, former chairman, who also holds 14 per cent of the company...

Wombwell Foundry

Turnover for 1973-74, £1.5m (1972-73, £1.2m), pre-tax profit £175,000 (1972-73, £140,000). Dividend 1.85p (1972-73, 1.85p). Earnings a share, 2.55p (1972-73, 2.55p). Trading continues good.

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Appointments Vacant also on page 27

GENERAL VACANCIES

THAMES WATER AUTHORITY THAMES CONSERVANCY DIVISION

MATHEMATICIAN/PROGRAMMER

£2,061-£3,018 or £3,018-£3,750 plus threshold payment

Applications are invited for a newly created post in the Water Resources Section (Engineering) of the Thames Conservancy Division at a salary on the Professional Main Grade Scale, starting point to be determined according to age, qualifications and experience.

The person appointed will take charge of a small data control group which acts as the administrative interface between the Engineer's Department and the Divisional Computer Section, which operates an ICL 1902A with twin 30-Mbit Discs.

Responsibilities include the creation and maintenance of computer files of hydro-metric data which must be compatible with a comprehensive system of data acquisition by telemetry which is expected to go live in approximately 18 months' time.

The position would suit a Mathematician with appropriate postgraduate qualifications or experience in statistics. Experience in high-level programming is essential and ICL 1900 experience would be a considerable advantage. An interest in hydrology and hydrological modelling would also be an asset.

Removal expenses and disturbance allowances are payable where applicable. Scheme of flexible working hours based on a 35-hour, 5-day week; leave 4 to 4½ weeks per annum; staff restaurant, social club.

Applications, in writing, giving details of age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, should reach the Divisional Manager, Thames Conservancy Division, Thames Water Authority, Nugent House, Vester Road, Reading RG1 8DB, as soon as possible.

THAMES WATER AUTHORITY THAMES CONSERVANCY DIVISION

ENGINEERING SCIENTIST/ENGINEER

(Ref. WRCE/C)

Applications are invited for the above post in the Water Resources Section of the Division.

The position would suit a Graduate in Engineering or Engineering Science with a bias towards electronics and computer programming.

The person appointed would join a group, within the Communications and Electronics Section, responsible for the establishment and maintenance of hydrometric data files and technical data preparation. The group also acts as the administrative interface between the Engineer's Department and the Authority's ICL 1902A.

An electrical Analogue Model has been designed and built in the section for groundwater studies and this is being progressively enlarged and developed using a PDP8 as the cycle control.

Additionally a contract has just been let for a comprehensive computer controlled Data Acquisition System by radio telemetry to cover the whole of the Thames Basin, initially west of London.

The successful applicant will be expected to be involved in, and contribute to, all these aspects and the post offers considerable intellectual freedom.

Salary, dependent on age, experience and qualifications will be in the range of £2,061 to £3,018 per annum, plus approved threshold payments, with good prospects of promotion to £3,018 to £3,750 per annum on gaining Corporate Membership or equivalent.

Applications giving details of age, qualifications and present salary should be addressed to the Divisional Manager, quoting reference WRCE/C, to arrive as soon as possible. (No forms.)

Nugent House, Vester Road, Reading RG1 8DB.

J.F.L. CITY OFFICE

ring Patrice Ware or Mary Whittaker: 247 1388

PERSONNEL OFFICER

required for Well-known Merchant Bank. Directly responsible to the Personnel Manager, she will handle recruitment of female staff and male non-executive staff. Previous personnel experience in a service industry or in Banking/Finance essential. Florid, personal charm and outgoing personality are also important qualities. 25-28. Salary c. £2,700 with regular review.

TRAINING OFFICER

He will be qualified and experienced in this field and capable of developing the training function within major retailing group, for wide range of staff. London. £2,800-£3,000.

MARKET RESEARCH EXECUTIVES

with relevant qualifications and broadly based experience in survey work and ad hoc investigations. Marketing or advertising background useful. One position is with a retailing company and the other is for a marketing consultancy and needs European languages. Salaries £3,000 negotiable.

JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD.

Stone House, 128-140 Bishopsgate, E.C.2 (Entrance in Houndsditch)

HEAD OF PUBLICITY

NIS Travel's Publicity Department does just about everything - publications, general publicity, advertising and press relations. So you are looking for a lively, energetic, and creative person.

You will be responsible to our Marketing Manager for a staff of three plus various freelance designers and photographers and a substantial budget. You will be directly involved in sales policy and product planning. Salary £3,000 negotiable.

Local industry experience is not essential. You may have spent two or three years in a newspaper publicity office, on a magazine or in an advertising agency. You must be able to handle a lot of your own initiative under pressure and to be able to handle a lot of it yourself.

You'll start on around £3,000 plus generous fringe benefits (including private life travel).

WRITE TO: PAUL CONNELLAN, GENERAL MANAGER,

117 BOSTON ROAD, LONDON NW1 2SX.

MANAGEMENT TODAY

A lot can happen between leaving school and starting a career. You can be a manager before you are 20.

SMALL BUSINESS MINDS?

We are a manufacturing company with a growing turnover. We are looking for a young person with initiative and drive to help us expand our business.

OPPORTUNITY IN INSURANCE

A small expanding insurance company, based in London, is looking for a young person to undertake a management training scheme.

A FOREIGN BANK

In London wishes to recruit a young person who is keen to learn about currency dealing and banking.

EXPORT CONFIRMING HOUSE

Export confirming house in London is looking for a young person to undertake a management training scheme.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

to director-owner of unitary company. Duties include typing, answering telephone, and general office work.

FREE SKIING

Perfect skiers wanted. Must be able to ski on piste and have a good knowledge of ski technique.

SENIOR ASSISTANT

to the Director of the Education Library Bulletin, the Education Department and the Education Library.

GENERAL VACANCIES

JOURNALISTS

The Central Office of Information is looking for journalists to research, write and sub stories which will make page leads in overseas newspapers. Our Press Division, which sends out stories and features to over 100 countries daily, has vacancies for men and women with a lively interest in projecting British industrial and political developments. There are two types of vacancy:

Post A-REGIONAL DESKS

Here we need all-round reporters able to follow up news leads, bring news stories to life, and work accurately and speed. The desks serve various groups of countries and there are opportunities for transfer to the Central Newsroom where work is on a rota basis with additional payment for shift work.

Post B-NORTH AMERICAN DESK

Industrial journalists are required who should be able to write clearly and concisely about new scientific developments in British industry. The work involves preparing stories on the best of the new products available for export from British companies, for publication in the trade and technical press in the USA and Canada. There are also opportunities for industrial journalists to work in the Central Industrial Section serving all other areas of the world.

Applicants should indicate the post or posts for which they wish to be considered. The posts are graded Information Officer. Salary on the scale £3,181 to £3,813 per annum; in addition threshold agreement payments apply. Non-contributory pension scheme. Promotion prospects. For full details and application form please send postcard to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 53, Floor 1, Holborn Circus, London EC1N 2PD, quoting reference number COI/OPI/AA. Closing date for completed forms 31 October 1974.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALAN GATE LEGAL STAFF have many vacancies for solicitors and legal secretaries.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Professor or Reader in Development Economics in the Development Planning Workshop

The Institute of Social Studies is inviting applications for the post of Professor or Reader in Development Economics in the Development Planning Workshop.

ACCOUNTANT

Qualified accountant required for leading international industrial agency in W.I. aged 25-40, previous experience in international industry. Salary not less than £4,000 and good prospects. Tel: 437 0250, weekdays.

ACCOUNTANT

Qualified accountant required for leading international industrial agency in W.I. aged 25-40, previous experience in international industry. Salary not less than £4,000 and good prospects. Tel: 437 0250, weekdays.

NATIONAL TRUST

Historical Buildings Inspector. The National Trust is looking for a capable secretary to assist the Inspector in his duties.

A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR "A" LEVEL AND GRADUATE ARTISTS

for leading international industrial agency in W.I. aged 25-40, previous experience in international industry. Salary not less than £4,000 and good prospects. Tel: 437 0250, weekdays.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

for retail shop in London. Good salary. Apply Managing Director. Box 2596 D, The Times.

DRAWING OFFICE SUPPLIES MANAGER

for retail shop in London. Good salary. Apply Managing Director. Box 2596 D, The Times.

STATISTICIAN MANAGER

required for leading international industrial agency in W.I. aged 25-40, previous experience in international industry. Salary not less than £4,000 and good prospects. Tel: 437 0250, weekdays.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ENGINEERING Scientist/Engineer. Salary £3,000-£3,500 per annum. See General Vacancies.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The University of Aston in Birmingham

SAFETY AND HYGIENE GROUP

VISITING LECTURERS

University of Surrey

Department of Chemistry

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW/ SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW

University of Exeter

INSTITUTE OF BIOMETRY & STATISTICS

University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

A RESEARCH ASSISTANT

University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

TEACHER OF ENGLISH TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

University of Hull

SENIOR ASSISTANT

University of Hull

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

TEACHER OF ENGLISH TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

University of Hull

MATHEMATICIAN/PROGRAMMER

University of Hull

Find your place in British Gas

TRANSLATOR/ ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Holborn up to £3513

British Gas are looking for a Translator/Administrative Officer to join their Economic Relations Department at Headquarters.

Your main responsibility will be to translate, summarise or analyse papers received in French and German. You will also assist the relevant officials in handling and commenting on the papers received from the European organisations of which British Gas is a member and occasionally act as interpreter at their working group meetings. Draft EEC legislative proposals and other letters and papers in French and German will be translated as required.

An Honours Degree or equivalent in French with subsidiary German is essential, and you must have practical experience as a translator. Any additional experience gained in informal interpreting at meetings would be highly advantageous. You should be able to type and have a good command of both spoken and written English.

Salary is in the range £3039-£3513 and you will enjoy comprehensive large organisation benefits and good prospects of advancement.

Please write with full details of age, qualifications and experience to the Senior Personnel Officer (HQ), British Gas, 59 Bryanston Street, London W1A 2AZ, quoting reference EP/142/488/TI. Closing date 24th October.

BRITISH GAS

DIOCESE OF LONDON

General Secretary

Applications are invited for the post of General Secretary of the Diocese of London. This is a full-time, senior administrative post with a salary commensurate with that of a Principal or Assistant Secretary in the Civil Service, according to age, experience and qualifications.

Applicants should be practising members of the Church of England and have had previous financial and administrative experience.

Full details, and an application form, can be obtained from the Bishop of London's Lay Chaplain, London House, 19 Cowley Street, London SW1P 3LZ.

(Please mark envelope "Diocesan Secretary.") The closing date for receiving applications is 31st October, 1974.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

National Institute of Technology, Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur

Appointments of LECTURERS/SENIOR LECTURERS

in the following disciplines: (a) Mechanical Engineering, (b) Electrical Engineering, (c) Surveying, (d) Metallurgy, (e) Geodesy, (f) Estate Management, (g) Hydrographical Engineering, (h) Agricultural Engineering, (i) Mechanical Engineering, (j) Chemical Engineering, (k) Metallurgical Engineering, (l) Structural Design and Analysis, (m) Soil and Foundation Engineering, (n) Hydraulics and Hydrology, (o) Surveying, (p) Building Services Engineering, (q) Building Services Engineering, (r) Building Services Engineering, (s) Building Services Engineering, (t) Building Services Engineering, (u) Building Services Engineering, (v) Building Services Engineering, (w) Building Services Engineering, (x) Building Services Engineering, (y) Building Services Engineering, (z) Building Services Engineering.

University of Glasgow SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN ONCOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship in Oncology in the Department of Pathology at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow. The successful candidate will be expected to assist the professor in the organisation of the department and to teach in the department of oncology. The successful candidate will be expected to have a major interest in biological oncology and to have a medical qualification. A medical qualification is essential for this post. Salary according to place in the scale of £2,707-£3,707. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, or from the Department of Pathology, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland. In reply please quote Ref. No. 3568 E.

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University of Exeter INSTITUTE OF BIOMETRY & STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a STATISTICIAN to join the Biometry Division. The Division is using a number of projects concerned with the treatment of cancer. The successful applicant will be responsible for the provision of statistical and computing advice and services and there will be opportunities to develop his own programme of research. The post is supported until 31st March 1978, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the University Locum scale: £2,118 to £4,396 per annum with superannuation benefits and pension contributions. Details from the Secretary of the Institute of Biometry and Statistics, University of Exeter, Hatherly House, Hatherly Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4PU. Closing date 15th October 1974. Please quote reference: I.S.3031.

University of Hull DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

A RESEARCH ASSISTANT

is required to participate in an investigation of the effects of discrimination and vicarious conditioning on the development of the self-concept. The successful applicant will be given a stipend of £1,761 to £2,176.10. Applications giving details of qualifications and experience should be sent to the Secretary of the Department of Psychology, University of Hull, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU6 7TK, Yorks.

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West County Council GLAMORGAN

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the undermentioned post in the Central Research Unit of the County Clerk's Department.

SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION RESEARCHER

Salary: £2,235 to £2,820 p.a.

THE JOB: Carrying out research in the Central Research Unit in the fields of Social Services and Education.

THE PERSON: A graduate in a relevant discipline with social or educational research experience. Experience of working in Local Government would be an advantage. Preference will be given to those who can point to experience of successfully working in a corporate situation or can show an ability to work well through the medium of working parties.

For further details and an application form please contact the Central Personnel Unit, Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Kingsway, Swansea (Tel. 54000) or for an informal discussion please ring Mr. R. Kitchin on Swansea 59084.

The salary quoted above is presently under review and a threshold agreement is in operation. Applications should be returned by October 25th, 1974.

Economist

Overseas Containers Limited is a leader in the development of international through transport container services which are vital to the nation's export and import trades.

A vacancy has arisen in the Company's Economics Department for a Graduate Economist. It is desirable that candidates have had post-University experience in at least one job. Age bracket about 23-26.

The work involves trade forecasting, the analysis of opportunities for developing container services and other economic aspects of containerisation. It is related to practical problems affecting company policy and the job provides an opportunity to work with other departments in OCL and to learn the container business.

Applicants should have a knowledge of macro-economic factors in world trade, of the elements of project analysis and of statistical techniques used in business.

Salary will be according to age and experience. The appointment will be based in London and conditions of service will include 4 weeks leave, free accident insurance, a subsidised staff restaurant and a contributory pension scheme.

Please write or telephone: Miss Diana Thompson, Personnel Department, Overseas Containers Limited, Beagle House, Brahm Street, London E1 8EP. Tel: 01-283 4242



SCOPE/ICSU MONITORING CENTRE, CHELSEA COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME OFFICER

Applications are invited for a physical or biological scientist with substantial post-graduate experience (5-8 years) who is prepared to accept administrative, executive and liaison responsibilities within an international research group. The group is concerned with environmental monitoring and assessment and forms part of the activities of the Scientific Committee of Problems of the Environment (International Council of Scientific Unions).

The appointment is for one year renewable for up to two years and will be within the University of London at the rank of the Lecturer scale within the Senior Lecturer/Reader level (£2,500-£5,976 plus £213 (Latter allowance), depending upon age, qualifications and experience. Duties will include: liaison with scientific groups, the organisation of scientific workshops and symposia, co-ordination of the research group activities and provision of administrative assistance to the Director of the group. Fluency in French would be an advantage.

Further particulars of the above post and conditions of appointment can be obtained on request from The Appointments Officer, Chelsea College, Chelsea, London SW3 2LX, to whom applications including the names of two referees should be sent by November 11th.

MEMORANDUM

FROM: THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS TEAM

TO: PERSONNEL MANAGERS, MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, ADVERTISING AGENCIES

ARE YOU PLANNING YOUR OCTOBER RECRUITMENT SCHEDULE NOW?

REMEMBER THIS DATE 24th OCTOBER, 1974

The Times will publish another successful quarterly guide of Recruitment Dossiers to help you fill your vacancies.

The Dossiers carry a wide spectrum of Appointments ranging from bright young juniors to high-ranking executives so your need can be satisfied by using the Dossier.

Regular promotion both in the paper and outside ensures not only our regular readers but also many casual readers to help you succeed in filling your vacancies.

Up-to-the-minute comprehensive editorial promotes readership interest.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 27

GENERAL

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST IN MAYFAIR

Required for busy general practice of Chartered Surveyors & Architects. Consultant. A bright adaptable girl is required to deal with all reception and telephone duties...

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND ASSISTANT CASHIER/ACCOUNTS CLERK/TYPIST

Major employers at Victoria require intelligent girl to help their cashier. Cash book, foreign payments, and a general knowledge of bookkeeping are needed...

SECRETARIAL

The City University SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

Wanted now for busy Administrative Office to help with a variety of tasks and responsibilities. The post is permanent and offers a salary of £2,250 p.a. inclusive of £200 p.a. annual bonus...

GRADUATE GIRLS SALES EXECUTIVE c. £2,500 + Car

Are you a personality-plus girl, ideally over 25 with sales and marketing experience? We would be meeting executives in the highest level in a customer liaison capacity.

EXPERIENCE + ENTHUSIASM = OPPORTUNITY

You are the sort of person who enjoys a sales territory, talking to and meeting influential people, and who has the ability to direct a team of sales staff.

GIRLS CHANCE TO EARN £3,000 p.a.

and start a career in selling. Good basic sales plus commission and a large group. Training given. Large group. Interested?

INTERVIEWER

This is an excellent opportunity for an experienced Staff Agency Interviewer to help develop the recruitment services of a leading London recruitment agency.

EXCEPTIONAL GIRL FRIDAY

Super girl, 20-30, to cope with anything and everything. Good salary, bonus, and a large group. Training given. Large group. Interested?

APPEALS ORGANIZER

required by National Children's charity situated in W.I. Work is varied and entails arrangements for major fund-raising events in Central London.

PERSONAL SECRETARY

An immediate opportunity occurs for a personable, efficient secretary for a professional, efficient firm in the City (near Bank).

SECRETARY LISTEN

The colourful world of European markets holds a place for you if you have experience and are keen to learn. Please dial 493 2424.

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SECRETARIAL

PERSONAL SECRETARIES (Shorthand or Audio)

Our offices are located south of the river within easy travelling distance from Victoria, Waterloo and London Bridge stations.

The work is varied and interesting and calls for a sense of responsibility and initiative.

Minimum speeds required are 40 wpm typing and 100 wpm shorthand or audio equivalent.

The starting salary ranges from £1,775 to £1,985 according to qualifications and experience and rises by annual increments to £2,208.

Four weeks annual and 94 days public and bank holidays.

Apply to: Secretarial Careers Officer (T10/10), Department of the Environment, PROPERTY SERVICES AGENCY, Room 702, Lambeth Bridge House, Lambeth, London SE1 7SB or telephone: 01-735 5579

PERSONAL ASSISTANTS AND SECRETARIES

PERSONAL ASSISTANTS AND SECRETARIES are required by a spending medium sized trade union based in Hanger Lane, Ealing. Close to the station and close to the M4.

A high standard of secretarial skills will be required, and Personal Assistants will be required to take dictation.

Commensurate salary Secretary: £2,485; Personal Assistants: £2,654. Generous holiday, contributory pension scheme and a staff canteen.

We shall be moving into a new office block situated on the same site next year. For further information call or write to Mrs. Gosling, Post Office Engineering Unit, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W5 1ER 998 6521

EXECUTIVE BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR OF WORLD-WIDE METAL TRADING COMPANY

Very modern and pleasant offices overlooking St. Katharine Yacht Haven near to Tower of London.

Fluent written/spoken German essential. Excellent salary and bonus. Apr 23 '74

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SECRETARIAL

Motoring

Manufacturers switch to smaller models

Although next week's London Motor show will do its best to present a miling face, 1974 has been an un-

usually gloom year for car makers and motorists alike.

The fuel crisis and general economic climate have affected new car sales so severely that industry leaders like Sir John Barber, of British Leyland, are saying that a full recovery could take up to three years.

There is no sign of people giving up altogether, but with the average family saloon now costing £14 a week in (according to Automobile Association figures) owners must bear the limit of their resources.

One indication of that is the 15 per cent up in servicing work reported by the trade. One way to cut costs is to miss a service.

Manufacturers have had to reconsider their model range, the most spectacular instance being Ford's decision to build a small car after insisting for years that it would never do so because of the low profit potential.

British Leyland argued sensibly that the market would be reluctant to sacrifice the space of a Marina or a Foxi and what were needed were not smaller but more economical cars.

As was generally predicted, there has been a marked switch to small cars, the Datsun Cherry emerging as the most popular foreign model. Fiat rearing its market share through the 126 and 127, and Renault better than ever with the 13-year-old R4.



The Siva Llama—utility vehicle with an Imp engine.

Road test: Opel Ascona Luxus

The Luxus, like the Vanden Plas version of the Austin Allegro, is an attempt to combine big-car comfort with the economy and convenience of a smaller model.

On the car in general (mechanically the Luxus is identical to the 1900SR) I would say that it confirms Opel's reputation for doing things well. Like the other Euro-American cars, Ford, Chrysler and Vauxhall, the Opels are thoroughly conventional in design and do nothing to set the pulses racing.

There is an excellent gear change and reasonable flexibility in top. Fuel consumption was between 25 and 29 mpg with four-star petrol.

Where the car really scores is with its fine, taut handling, good roadholding, and the light and responsive rack-and-pinion steering.

It is strange, on the face of it, that a car like the Ascona should have suffered so much from the energy crisis and general economic situation (sales in Britain this year are down by nearly

Cross-country runner

British Leyland's Moke, still favoured as personal transport by the King's Road Che Guevaras, went out of production several years ago.

It is made, however, not by Chrysler but by the Siva Motor Company, at Aylesbury. Siva is a firm that produces 140 million rivets each week, conceived the Llama nearly four years ago and made a dozen development cars.

I used one for a week during the summer, partly on, but mainly off, the road, and found that it lived up to Siva's claim of a "go anywhere" vehicle.

With boldly patterned radial tyres and much of the weight concentrated above the driving wheels, it had exceptionally good traction in mud although lacking four-wheel drive it was not in the Land-Rover class.

A top road speed of 80 mph is claimed, but an ear-splitting 85 mph seemed quite fast enough to me. The ride was hard, but the all-independent springing felt unbreakable across country.

The weather protection on the Llama I used consisted of flexible, zippered sidescreens and a rigid glass-fibre reinforced plastic roof.

Siva is looking to overseas sales in the main, and I think wisely, because the £1,200 a Llama costs is the price of a good secondhand Land-Rover. Although it is true that the Llama does around 38 to 40 mpg on the road, to the Land-Rovers 19 to 20 mpg, it is a runabout rather than a workhorse and thus not really comparable.

Peter Waymark

Motor Show Place

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